



A sign outside Seoul hails the arrival Thursday of Pope John Paul II. On Wednesday, the pope and President Ronald Reagan met for 20 minutes in Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Reagan saluted the pontiff's "quest for human rights and world peace." Page 2.

A New Era of Papal Diplomacy

Clerics' Criticism of Pope's Foreign Travel Is Subsiding

By Don Schanche
Los Angeles Times Service

VATICAN CITY — As Pope John Paul II embarked Wednesday on his 21st papal trip abroad, some church scholars say his often-criticized foreign travel has wrought an epochal change in the development of the Roman Catholic Church, one that no future pontiff can likely put aside.

"After 19 and one-half centuries he has catapulted the church out of Rome and out of Italy," said an approving churchman who only a year ago was sharply critical of what he saw then as the pontiff's dangerous and costly globetrotting.

John Paul left Wednesday on an 11-day journey to South Korea, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Thailand. His route took him westward around the world, beginning with a brief meeting in Fairbanks, Alaska, with President Ronald Reagan, who was en route home from China.

In all, the pope will cover more than 24,000 miles (38,700 kilometers), visit 11 places in five countries, celebrate nine Masses and deliver 40 speeches. This is a more demanding schedule and in some respects as exhausting and controversial as his trip to Central America and Haiti 14 months ago.

At that time a number of clerics here criticized the pope's seeming wanderlust, many because the travel appeared to distract him from urgent administrative matters. Some cited the cost, usually borne by churches in the host countries. The cost of the papal visit to Britain two years ago was \$10 million.

Others warned of the personal risk in traveling. Today there are fewer critics. Many churchmen

agree that it is because they now understand why the pontiff is compelled to visit far-off places and of what he says the church gains from having such a peripatetic pope.

"He is going where the ferment is, where the church still means something and is going somewhere, growing," said a church scholar, a former critic of papal travel. "Christianity has lost much of its vitality in the traditional Catholic heartland of Italy and the rest of Europe, but it is a vital, going concern in places like Africa, Latin America and Asia, even in countries where Christians are small minorities."

He pointed out that the church was growing more rapidly in Asia and Africa than in any of the Western countries, citing India, which the pope has not yet visited, as having more Roman Catholics than both Ireland.

A Vatican diplomat who has watched John Paul develop in the past five and one-half years into what he called "a truly universal pope," said: "I think he sees America and Europe as having taken the wrong turn, with both capitalism and Marxism materialism stifling religion, while the Third-World, even forgotten places like New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, represents the new front line of the church."

Although the recognition has come late that the pontiff sees his job as that of a personal, hands-on pastor to the world, a senior cleric noted wryly that the church had plenty of warning. "His first words after his election on Oct. 16, 1978, were of his universal mission," he said.

Another priest, a church historian and theologian,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Mondale Wins In Tennessee, Jackson in D.C.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Walter F. Mondale has won Tennessee's Democratic presidential primary, which opened an important week of delegate-selection contests in which Senator Gary Hart is struggling to avoid being eliminated from the race.

Also Tuesday, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson scored his first outright primary victory by defeating Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart in the District of Columbia.

After recent losses to Mr. Mondale in the South, the Midwest and the East, Mr. Hart had hoped for a victory in Tennessee. The state's primary was the first major contest in an eight-day period during which 771 convention delegates, more than a third of those needed to nominate, are to be allocated.

Following Tuesday's results, Mr. Hart needs strong performances in the next few days to check Mr. Mondale's momentum. He would have to win nearly 9 of every 10 delegates through the end of the voting June 5 to win the nomination outright.

Mr. Mondale, however, has to win only half the remaining delegates—1,208 pledged ones at stake in the primaries and caucuses and 252 unpledged — to clinch the nomination before the convention opens July 16 in San Francisco.

Final unofficial results in Tennessee showed that Mr. Mondale had won 131,836 votes or 41 percent, Mr. Hart 93,092 or 29 percent, and Mr. Jackson 80,847 or 25 percent. Three percent of the vote went to candidates who have withdrawn from the race, and 2 percent was uncommitted.

Based on those results, Mr. Mondale was projected to win 31, Mr. Hart 21 and Mr. Jackson 13 of the state's 76 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The rest will be appointed later.

Complete, unofficial results in the District of Columbia showed Mr. Jackson with 57,091 votes, or 67 percent; Mr. Mondale with 26,435, or 31 percent; and Mr. Hart with 7,023, or 7 percent.

In the nation's capital, Mr. Jack-

son won 11 delegates and Mr. Mondale 4. Mr. Hart won none.

Mr. Mondale's showings in the two primaries put him nearly 600 delegate votes ahead of Mr. Hart and about 750 votes shy of the absolute majority needed for the nomination.

Mr. Mondale called the Tennessee outcome a "strong victory" that moved him "a step forward toward the nomination." He said it is now "much more possible" that he will win the nomination by the end of the primary season, but cautioned that it is "a little bit early" to talk about Mr. Hart leaving the race.

Mr. Jackson also said he was pleased by his performance in Tennessee, a state whose voting population is only 14 percent black. He won three of the state's four large cities, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga.

"We come out of Tennessee with our self-respect, the numbers are still coming in," Mr. Jackson said. "I feel good about the double-digit numbers in Tennessee, and they are still rising. We got our share of delegates."

[However, in an interview with The Washington Post on Tuesday, Mr. Jackson repeated his assertion that the party's delegate selection rules have cheated him out of delegates to which he would be entitled by his popular vote. Page 3.]

Mr. Hart, in a statement issued in Dallas, said: "I'm disappointed that we didn't do better in Tennessee, but I am encouraged by the fact that a majority of the voters in that state are looking for an alternative to the kind of traditional special-interest politics represented by the front-runner. We waged a good fight and now take our campaign into states which vote next week. The nomination is still an open contest and will go all the way to the convention."

Will T. Check, Mr. Hart's Tennessee state campaign manager, said low voter turnout had helped give the victory to Mr. Mondale.

"Nobody turned them on, ap-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

All-Ireland Political Forum Urges Reunification

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — A group of politicians from both parts of Ireland called Wednesday for Irish reunification as the best way to end 15 years of sectarian and political violence in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

A report by the New Ireland Forum, set up last year by the Dublin government and composed of the island's main nationalist parties, made it clear that it saw a unitary Irish state as the best solution.

The report outlined three possibilities: an all-Ireland state ruled from Dublin, a federal arrangement with parliaments in both Belfast and Dublin, and "joint authority" over Northern Ireland by London and Dublin.

The forum stated that its members preferred an all-Ireland state. But it added that this would be achieved only "by agreement and consent" and would require "irrev-

ocable guarantees for the protection and preservation of both the unionist and nationalist identities."

The north's main Protestant parties, which refused to participate in the forum, already have rejected any move that would weaken their union with Britain. And London has said it will not pull out of Northern Ireland unless the majority of the province's 1.5 million people desire it.

But the report declared that "Britain must help to create the conditions which will allow this process" of reconciliation to begin.

"Britain has a duty to respond now in order to ensure that the people of Northern Ireland are not condemned to yet another generation of violence," the report added.

All the proposals would include guarantees for the province's one million Protestants, it said.

Even before the report was published, it was rejected by the hard-

line Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley. He and several followers traveled from Belfast to Dublin during the night to stick posters on Irish government buildings, proclaiming "Ulster Is British."

An economic study accompanying the forum's report said the outlook for Northern Ireland was bleak so long as "the present political paralysis and violence continues," with unemployment, now 22 percent, forecast to reach 32 percent in the 1990s.

The forum, set up a year ago, is made up of leaders and other members of the three main political parties in the Irish Republic and the main nationalist party in Northern Ireland. Northern Protestant leaders refused to join. Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, which is waging a guerrilla war against British rule in the north, was not invited because it supports violence.

The Catholic hierarchy in Ireland has indicated it is prepared to accommodate Protestant traditions in a united country. However, it has objected to any move that would remove the Irish Republic's ban on abortion from the constitution and make it easier to practice birth control or obtain divorce. All are important issues for the north's Protestants.

The report warned that not only Northern Ireland but Britain and the Irish Republic as well faced major upheaval if the centuries-old sectarian problem was not solved soon.

"The immediate outlook for the north is extremely dangerous unless an acceptable political solution is found," it said. "The long-term damage to society worsens each day that passes without political progress."

The report added: "The need for progress towards this objective is now so urgent that there can be no justification for postponing action. A major reassessment by Britain... is required."

The report noted the failure of British attempts to create political power-sharing in Northern Ireland and the need for new structures to end the deadlock.

Participating in the forum were the Republic's ruling party, Fine Gael; the main opposition party, Fianna Fail; the Labor Party; and Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labor Party.

(Reuters, AP)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Crash of MiG-23, Not Stealth Plane, Reportedly Killed American General

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A top-secret aircraft that crashed last week in Nevada, killing a U.S. Air Force general, was an advanced Soviet airplane, probably a MiG-23 fighter, and not a Stealth plane, according to Pentagon sources.

The air force, in its official reaction to the crash, had described the plane only as a "specially modified test aircraft."

But Pentagon, national security and aircraft industry officials said Tuesday that, contrary to earlier reports, it was not a Stealth aircraft. The Stealth planes being developed by the United States have a special capacity to escape detection by radar.

The Soviet plane, flown by Lieutenant General Robert M. Bond, deputy commander of the Air Force Systems Command, had apparently been modified in the United States, perhaps for test purposes or for a future mission in or near the Soviet Union.

Extreme secrecy has surrounded the accident, apparently because of the sensitive manner and purpose for which it had been modified or because of the way the United States had obtained the plane.

In the past, Soviet defectors have escaped to

allied countries in Soviet aircraft, among them a Russian pilot who in 1976 flew a late-model MiG to Japan.

A source said that General Bond, 54, was flying close to the surface of the desert at Mach 2, or twice the speed of sound, when the plane apparently went out of control and crashed Thursday. General Bond ejected before the crash, but his parachute shredded because of the high speed and he was killed.

A number of knowledgeable officials with the air force and Pentagon refused to comment on the report that a Soviet-made or Soviet-style aircraft was involved. All insisted that the issue was too sensitive to discuss.

While refusing to discuss the plane involved, several officials in Washington questioned the wisdom of allowing a three-star general to fly a test aircraft of any kind, despite his high qualifications as a pilot.

General Bond had spent more than 5,000 hours in high-performance fighters, including combat experience in Vietnam, and routinely flew to keep up his flying proficiency.

The accident occurred in the southwest corner of the Nevada Nuclear Test Site, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas, after the plane

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FLYING BOBBIES — Policemen from the south of England arrived Wednesday in Castle Donington in the heart of the Nottinghamshire coalfields to maintain order on picket lines as the strike by British miners continued.

3 Israeli Officials Held By Syrians in Lebanon

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria said Wednesday it had captured three Israeli "saboteurs" who tried to infiltrate Syrian positions in northern Lebanon.

The three were described by Israeli officials as employees of Israel's liaison office in Maronite Christian territory north of Beirut. A Syrian military spokesman said they were arrested by Syrian troops Tuesday.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had taken personal charge of the situation and that the U.S. State Department was actively involved. The Lebanese and French governments have also been approached for help, he said.

An Israeli spokesman in Doha, north of Beirut, said Israel had asked the United Nations to help in gaining the release of the men.

The three, Eran Florentin, Samuel Roga and Nahum Neshet,

belong to Israel's liaison office in Doha. The office was set up after Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982. Syria has been pressing for its closure.

The Israeli spokesman said the three were on a private pleasure trip when they lost their way and ended up in Syrian-controlled territory. They were picked up by Lebanese troops 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Tripoli and apparently handed over to the Syrians, he added.

Officials in Jerusalem expressed deep concern and said it seemed likely Damascus would use them to bargain for a change in Israeli policy in southern Lebanon or for an exchange of Syrian or Palestinian prisoners held by Israel.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens said that if the three had been handed over by Lebanese forces to the Syrians, it was "a serious act and a blunder that should be corrected." He refused to say what Israel would do if diplomatic efforts failed.

The three have what is described in Jerusalem as quasi-diplomatic status. The office to which they are attached would have been given official status had the May 1983 Israeli-Lebanese truce withdrawal accord been carried out. It was interrogated by Beirut under Syrian pressure, but Israel has refused to close the bureau.

It was believed to be the first time that Israeli personnel said by Israel to be diplomats had fallen into Syrian hands.

The Syrian spokesman, quoted by the Syrian news agency, said: "At 1900 hours [1000 GMT] yesterday, our forces arrested a three-man group of Israeli saboteurs who tried to infiltrate into the area held by our forces in northern Lebanon."

There was no independent account of the arrests, but a Lebanese radio station said the three Israelis had stayed into a Syrian-held area and had come under fire.

Syria's government-controlled media have recently said that pockets of Israeli agents had been planted in Lebanon to try to wreck prospects for peace and the formation of a national unity government by Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

The Israeli liaison office, in the Maronite heartland on the Mediterranean coast, maintains Israel's traditionally strong links with its rightist Christian allies.

The incident followed repeated charges by Damascus that Israel was plotting aggression against Syria. Syria has 40,000 troops in Lebanon, facing Israeli forces in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mixing High Tech and Liberal Arts

Nonspecialists Get a Dose of Engineering in U.S. Schools

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To David P. Billington of Princeton University, the Eiffel Tower is not only a marvelous feat of engineering but also a microcosm of 19th-century French culture.

Mr. Billington is a professor of architecture and engineering. In his lectures, he shows his students how the tower is designed to resist wind pressure. But he also leads them through the political and aesthetic disputes over its construction, how it was financed, the influence of the landmark on early Cubist painting and what it meant to French leaders when it was completed in 1889.

"The Eiffel Tower was a way of recovering their country's self-image as a great industrial nation after the ignominious defeat by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War," he said.

Professor Billington's course, aimed at liberal arts students rather than future engineers, is one of a growing number of efforts in leading colleges and universities around the United States to teach nonspecialists about technology.

The trend reflects a conviction that, with computers and other products of technology now so prominent in modern life, an edu-

ated person needs to know not only about traditional areas of knowledge, the humanities, the social sciences and the natural sciences, but also about the methods, values and thought processes of engineering and applied science.

"We teach poetry and music and art to give people a richer life," said John G. Truxall of the department of technology and society at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "If people understand what's going on inside a computer or TV, they will enjoy it more."

Syracuse University has begun requiring liberal arts students to take a sequence of three courses exposing them to the "ideas and concepts that are intrinsic to engineering."

Wellesley College has a new Technology Studies Program to introduce humanities and social science majors to topics ranging from the impact of technology on the Third World.

Liberal arts students at Stony Brook can often be found at La Guardia Airport studying the scientific and psychological effects of noise pollution. Their counterparts in the Values, Technology, Science and Society Program at Stanford University in California take up such issues as solar heating and the

designing of a nationwide energy network.

The trend is being supported in part by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, which, as part of a new program, has awarded nearly \$5 million to three dozen leading liberal arts colleges to promote knowledge of technology among future "decision-makers."

"Colleges have a new obligation to prepare students for life in a society saturated with technology and technological issues," said James D. Koerner, president of the foundation. "They recognize that controlling technology and turning it to humane ends requires first an understanding of technology."

Professor Billington's discussion of the Eiffel Tower exemplifies the trend. He notes that it is a "vertical cantilever" and shows them how the tapered design, unlike a heavy stone structure such as the Washington Monument, effectively combats the forces of wind.

Using high school mathematics, the professor first explains the scientific principles underlying the tower's shape. He notes that it is a "vertical cantilever" and shows them how the tapered design, unlike a heavy stone structure such as the Washington Monument, effectively combats the forces of wind.

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INSIDE

Workers in Honduras and El Salvador protested government policies and U.S. military presence. Page 3.

Columbia's president seeks to "advance our war" against drug traffickers after the killing of his justice minister. Page 3.

Ethnic violence in Indonesia has strained relations with Papua New Guinea. Page 5.

Calvin Klein and Geoffrey Beene stand at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum, Hebe Dorsey reports. Page 5.

The French government proposed a package of measures to stimulate the creation of businesses. Page 13.

Turkey's austerity plan for the economy and its gradual return to democracy have drawn praise, but the future is uncertain. Page 7.

The most surprising museum show in Paris, according to Mary Blume, presents desks from the late 19th century to tomorrow. In Weekend.

2 Jewish Settlers Reported to Confess To Attack on Arab College in Hebron

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli newspapers and army radio reported Wednesday that two of the Jewish settlers arrested last week for planting bombs on Arab buses had also confessed to the attack last July on the Islamic College in Hebron, in which 3 Arabs were killed and 23 wounded.

The two were highly trained members of elite army units, army radio said.

There was no official statement from the police, and a police spokesman declined to comment on the reports.

The news organizations, quoting high-level security sources, said that the two unnamed suspects had re-enacted the crime Tuesday for police officials and videotape cameras. A third man believed to have been involved is being sought, the radio reported.

The July attack was the worst case of Jewish terrorism against Arabs in many years. Three or four masked men raced onto the campus of the Islamic College, threw a hand grenade and fired automatic weapons into crowds of Arab students and faculty members.

Army radio said Wednesday that the two suspects had told interro-

gators that they viewed the operation as a failure because they had wanted to kill many more people.

The radio quoted security sources as saying that the two were convinced their actions were justified.

The two are among 19 Jews arrested in connection with a major investigation into what is being described as a sophisticated network of Jewish terrorists based in the West Bank settlements of Kiryat Arba and Ofra. Those in custody are said to be part of the mainstream of the Gush Emunim movement, which has been in the vanguard of settlement effort.

The newspaper, Ma'ariv described one of the 19 suspects as a highly placed official on the West Bank and a winner of the Medal of Bravery for heroism on the Syrian front during the Arab-Israeli War of 1973.

The arrests were made after large explosive charges were discovered attached to five Arab-owned buses last Friday. According to ITIM, the Israeli news agency, the suspects told interrogators that they carefully chose a bus line running from Jerusalem to the Kalandia refugee camp because they were sure that only Arabs, and no Jews, would be aboard.

Army Radio said the explosive charges were set to go off at 4:30

P.M., when the buses would be full. Other attacks were said to have been in the planning stages.

The arrests are apparently the result of infiltration and intelligence work done by the Shin Bet, Israel's secret police. The agency has years of experience uncovering Arab terrorist cells, but until recent years it had little involvement in working against Jews.

The Jewish network that has been uncovered was organized into cells that had no contact with each other, the newspaper Yedioth Aharnoth quoted security officials as saying. It reported that security men were still hunting for the "brain" of the organization.

Ma'ariv said that the authorities believed that as a result of the arrests, they were close to solving the bombing attacks on three Arab West Bank mayors in 1980.

U.K. Union Chief to Retire

The Associated Press

LONDON — Len Murray, 61, general secretary of Britain's Trades Union Congress, announced Tuesday that he intended to retire this fall. He was elected leader of the 10.5-million-member union federation in 1973.

Nigeria's New Regime Imposing Stringent Limits on Press

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

LAGOS — The military regime that seized power here on New Year's Eve has taken strong measures against the Nigerian press, jailing five journalists and, in the view of some, intimidating many others.

On April 17 the military government issued a decree granting itself the power to close down newspapers and radio and television stations that are deemed to be acting against the government's interests.

It also empowered itself to imprison journalists for inaccurate reporting or articles that bring government officials into ridicule or dispute. The decree was reminiscent of a 1976 order signed by the former head of state, Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo.

The April 17 decree was made retroactive, so journalists also became liable for what they wrote or broadcast before the order became law.

No charges have been made public against the five journalists in detention. In most cases, the articles that appear to have led to their arrests do not seem to have been either erring or mocking.

"This is the first time in Nigeria's independent

history that a concerted attempt has been made to restrain the freedom of the press," said Ray Ekpu, chairman of the editorial board of the independent Concord newspaper.

"They are demanding press sycophancy at gunpoint," he added. "No other regime, military or civilian, has ever done that here."

The Nigerian press has long been considered exceptional in Africa, with a diversity of information and opinion that was shown when opposition and independent newspapers attacked the economic policies of President Shugu Shagari before he was deposed Dec. 31.

The press overwhelmingly applauded the military takeover, and coverage of the new regime's actions and statements has been largely favorable.

But a cartoon in The National Concord seems to express the disenchantment of many journalists in recent days. It shows a man, labeled "press," being led away in handcuffs by a soldier. The man is pleading, "But, but, we won the battle together."

Press supporters argue that by curbing the media, the government could cut itself off from news about the country's basic problems, as well as discourage

reporting on corruption, something the new regime has pledged to wipe out.

For some journalists, the most troubling aspect of the crackdown is that no clear guidelines have been set down.

In one case, Tunde Thompson, diplomatic correspondent for The Guardian, was detained April 11 after publication of a story outlining the government's plans to overhaul the Foreign Service. Several of the changes on which Mr. Thompson reported have since come to pass.

Security officials have indicated that Mr. Thompson will be released when he reveals his sources for the article. Mr. Thompson has refused, saying that to do so would violate professional ethics.

In another instance, The Statesman, a newspaper in Imo state, was ordered closed for two months and an editor and two reporters were dismissed after it ran an article questioning why former Vice President Alex Ekwueme remained in jail, while Mr. Shagari was being held under house arrest. The article suggested that tribal discrimination may have played a role.

Several other journalists have been detained and later released, while many have been dismissed, particularly those who work in government-owned media.

Journalists charged with violating the new press decree face a special tribunal presided over by a High Court judge, sitting with three senior military officers.

The onus of proof is on the accused, who can be jailed for up to two years, while news organizations face a minimum fine of \$13,000 or can be closed for up to 12 months. There is no right of appeal.

Many journalists say they think the government campaign has already had an impact. Several reporters and editors now speak candidly only on the understanding that they not be quoted by name.

"If you were to do a content analysis of Nigeria's newspapers over the last two to three weeks," Mr. Ekpu said, "you'd see that a noticeable timidity had taken hold, a toning down. This is exactly the effect the government wanted to achieve."

At the same time, he added, some Nigerian reporters have started to fight back.

The Nigeria Union of Journalists has filed suit in Lagos High Court seeking a declaration that the government's press decree is unconstitutional. Some university professors, students' groups and lawyers' associations have also issued statements protesting the restrictions.

Reagan Greets John Paul in Alaska, Hails Quest for Human Rights, Peace

The Associated Press

FAIRBANKS, Alaska — President Ronald Reagan greeted Pope John Paul II here Wednesday and saluted the pontiff's "quest for human rights and world peace."

The president and the pope, crossing paths here, were hoping to fit discussions on arms control, Poland and East-West relations into a 20-minute airport conference.

"I can assure you, the American people seek to act as a force for peace in the world and to further the cause of human freedom and dignity," President Reagan said.

The pope arrived by chartered jet from Rome, bound for Seoul. Mr. Reagan, describing John Paul as "a minister of peace and love," turned to a theme he brought up repeatedly in the speeches he gave during his six-day trip to China.

He told the pope: "An appreciation for the unalienable rights of every human being is the very con-

cept that gave birth to our nation.

"But no one knows better than you holiness that the quest for human rights and world peace is a difficult, often disheartening task."

The president said that "far more can be accomplished by the simple prayers of good people than by all the statesmen or armies of the world."

"Only when the fellowship of all men under the fatherhood of God is recognized and acknowledged, only then will the world finally know true peace and understanding," he said.

The president, who arrived in Fairbanks early Tuesday morning from Shanghai, was to leave for Washington after his meeting with the pope.

■ Security Precautions in Seoul

Clyde Haberman of The New York Times reported Wednesday from Seoul: With John Paul arriving Thurs-

day for a five-day visit, South Korea has put its security machinery into high gear.

Concern for the pope's safety has been exceptionally high, in part because of news reports from Rome suggesting that international terrorist groups were plotting against him in South Korea. These groups were said to include a Turkish neo-Nazi organization as well as the Venezuelan terrorist known as Carlos.

"So far we have no formal word from the Vatican regarding this matter," the South Korean Roman Catholic prelate, Cardinal Stephen Sou Hwan Kim, said Tuesday.

Nevertheless, a government official said reports about possible threats against the pope had been received by South Korean intelligence authorities. He would not say where the reports had originated.

When President Reagan came here in November, a heightened alert led to restrictions on dozens of anti-government figures. They maintained that they had been put under house arrest. The government said they had been watched closely but had not been under arrest.

■ Pope's Travel Criticized Less

This time, a government official said, there "will be watching" of political dissidents again. But he said that "body will be interfered with or kept from his own voluntary activities."

John Paul's visit comes against a backdrop of stepped-up student protests against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

The pope's trip has been described as a "pastoral visit," intended to celebrate 200 years of Roman Catholicism in Korea and to canonize 103 Christian martyrs at an open-air Mass on Sunday.



Lieutenant General Robert M. Bond of the U.S. Air Force was killed in the crash of a MIG-23 jet fighter, such as pictured above, according to sources in the Pentagon. The swept-wing plane is called the Flogger by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

U.S. General Said Killed In Crash of Soviet Plane

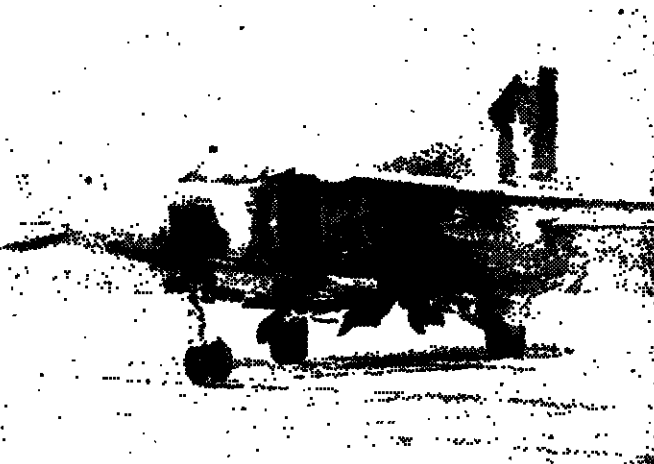
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had taken off from Nellis Air Force Base near that city.

Nellis is the home base of the "Red Flag" squadron of planes that mimic Soviet aircraft and tactics in training U.S. pilots for combat.

The Red Flag planes are mostly Northrop F-5 fighters. However, the MIG-23 that a Soviet pilot, Viktor I. Belenko, flew to Japan in 1976 has been at Nellis. Mr. Belenko wrote in a book that he helped instruct U.S. pilots about the plane and its features.

Some of the air force's secret Stealth jet aircraft, which are reputedly almost invisible to radar and infrared sensors, are also flown



Lieutenant General Robert M. Bond of the U.S. Air Force was killed in the crash of a MIG-23 jet fighter, such as pictured above, according to sources in the Pentagon. The swept-wing plane is called the Flogger by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Nimeiri Shifts Posts in Sudan Party, Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

out of Nellis, and initial news reports of the accident suggested that General Bond was piloting one of them.

However, comments by officials indicated that General Bond was not flying the F-19 Stealth fighter, which is produced by Lockheed Corp. They also said that Stealth bombers, which Northrop Corp. is developing, have not reached the flight stage.

The near-invisibility of Stealth aircraft to radar is achieved through a combination of radar-absorbing paints and materials, such as composite fiberglass and plastics, as well as through configuring the plane without sharp reflective surfaces.

Food, Water to Sikh Temples Cut Off

(Continued from Page 1)

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Indian troops cut off food and water Wednesday to three shrines in Punjab state where Sikh fugitives are hiding, the authorities said.

Troops of India's Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force tightened their siege around three Sikh temples, cutting off food and water supplies to an estimated 800 worshippers. The Sikh leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, urged followers to march to the temples to "teach a lesson" to the troops.

Paramilitary troops also shot dead a youth and seriously wounded another in Batala, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) southeast of Amritsar. A Sikh militant leader was shot and critically wounded and a Hindu militant leader was imprisoned as the violence continued in Punjab.

UNITA says it controls one-third of the country in its eight-year guerrilla war against the Marxist government of President Eduardo Do Santos.

Thatcher Seeks Backing On Diplomatic Rules

Reuters

LONDON — Britain sought support from West Germany on Wednesday for a more stringent international convention on diplomatic immunity, maintaining that a Libyan diplomat got away with killing a British policeman.

Officials said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher raised the issue when she met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany for talks at her country retreat, Chequers, outside London.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said Tuesday that the policeman was shot from inside Libya's embassy in London on April 17 and that police had named the list of suspects to two Libyans, both of whom had diplomatic immunity.

He said the two were among 30 Libyans who were besieged in the embassy for 11 days, then expelled after Britain ended diplomatic relations with Libya.

When the embassy ceased to have diplomatic protection, police entered and reported finding several weapons.

The government called for a review of the Vienna Convention regulating diplomatic conduct, and Mrs. Thatcher promised to push

for support at the economic summit of Western industrialized nations in London next month.

The Thatcher-Kohl talks also focused on the protracted budget dispute in the European Community.

West German officials said Mr. Kohl was eager to resolve the differences, which caused the last EC summit meeting to founder on Britain's demand for a bigger budget rebate. West Germany is the only net contributor besides Britain.

■ Qadhafi Assails Britain

Colonel Moammar Qadhafi on Wednesday accused Britain of sheltering Libyan terrorists and said British police had planted weapons and ammunition in Libya's embassy in London after the siege, United Press International reported from Tripoli.

Speaking at a press conference, the Libyan leader also said the breaking of diplomatic ties by London was bound to have repercussions on ordinary citizens, including Britons working in Libya.

He said he believed weapons and ammunition found in the abandoned building "may all have been planted by the British police."

"We don't accept responsibility for anything found in the bureau," Colonel Qadhafi said.

Officials in London denied the accusation.

Colonel Qadhafi also accused Britain of harboring "Libyan terrorists wanted by Interpol," an apparent reference to anti-Qadhafi dissidents who were demonstrating outside the London mission April 17. Eleven demonstrators were wounded by gunfire from the building, and Constable Yvonne Fletcher was killed.

Colonel Qadhafi said that "any country which does that, we shall have to treat them in the same manner. Whenever we can hurt them, we shall hurt them."

Asked if he could assure the safety of Britons in Libya, he replied: "There's no danger at all, and I've already emphasized this."

He added, however, that "if any nasty developments ever happened where British people were hurt, then the responsibility would lie with the British government."

"The British government is responsible for everything from A to Z."

Pope's Travel Criticized Less

(Continued from Page 1)

drew a parallel between what he believed John Paul was accomplishing today and what St. Peter accomplished when he brought Christianity to Rome in the earliest days of the church.

"The first Christians," he said, "were Jews who could have remained just a parochial Jewish sect, but they broke with parochialism and moved out into universalism. Peter's arrival in Rome symbolized Christianity reaching for the ends of the earth, a universal church as opposed to a parochial, ethnocentric concern."

"I think John Paul believes the time has come to recapitulate Peter's mission, to personally reach out to the ends of the earth and away from the parochialism that has come to characterize Rome. He is moving away from the Roman Catholic Church as an Italian and European concern and sees its great future in the Koreans of this world."

On a more personal level, the pope is said by some Vatican clerics to have become increasingly aware of the strength of his own personality, an almost charismatic quality that has made him perhaps the most recognized leader now living.

A Jesuit scholar said, "There is something powerfully significant when a leading world figure goes to countries like Thailand, where there are very few Catholics and not many Christians, and says, 'I think you people count, all of you.' Would the people believe Reagan or Chernenko if they did it? He has credibility because he is not identified with the power blocs. He has become a third voice for the Third World, and he gains even more credibility when he goes to non-Catholic countries."

John Paul recently ordered sweeping changes in the Vatican hierarchy. To free himself from the administrative detail and political squabbles that have overwhelmed many popes, he delegated the power to rule over Vatican City to Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, 69, the secretary of state. The move was designed largely to give John Paul more time and freedom to deal with the world outside Rome, according to Vatican sources.

'Miracle' by Pope Amazes Pilgrims But Embarrasses English Physician

The Associated Press

LONDON — An English doctor on a visit to the Vatican astonished nuns and other pilgrims when he climbed out of a wheelchair after being blessed by Pope John Paul II, he said Wednesday.

"I heard someone say 'it must be a miracle,' but it wasn't — only an embarrassment," said Dr. Jan Lavric, an able-bodied general practitioner from Yorkshire.

Dr. Lavric said he traveled to Rome with a group of disabled people last month. After he sat down in the wheelchair, the only seat left in the Vatican's audience chamber, a Swiss guard unexpectedly began wheeling him forward.

"I tried to stop him, but he told me 'don't exert yourself.' 'What would you do?' he said. 'I couldn't jump up and run away, that would have made things worse.'"

After he kissed the pope's hand and was wheeled away by the guard, he stood up and folded the chair and carried it off, Dr. Lavric said. "I must say they were all very surprised."

Technology Courses Grow On U.S. College Campuses

(Continued from Page 1)

"through geometry rather than mass."

Then he discusses the social aspects of the tower, including the economics of its construction. "The city of Paris was scared about the financial commitment, so Eiffel agreed to underwrite it himself in return for the admissions concessions for 20 years," Professor Billington said.

Finally, Professor Billington takes up the "values" issues raised by the tower, from aesthetics to philosophy. "Paris was a masonry city, and the intellectual establishment — people like de Maupassant, Dumas and so forth — thought it was a horrible, grisly thing and passed a petition around to get it stopped," he noted.

"Eventually, though, it came to be seen as an aesthetic statement, a symbol of the Industrial Revolution," he said.

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Japan Urges End to Afghan 'Threat'

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan called Wednesday for a political settlement to the situation in Afghanistan, which he termed "a serious threat" to world peace and stability.

Mr. Nakasone, who is on a tour of Pakistan and India, was speaking day after he pledged \$18 million to Pakistan to assist Afghan refugees who have fled into Pakistan since the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979.

"We do not provide military aid to various domestic forces in Afghanistan," Mr. Nakasone said in Rawalpindi. But he stressed that the dispute had to be settled through diplomatic efforts in the United Nations and concert with other countries.

For the Record

About 400 French farmers used barbed wire and burning tires to strain to cut access Wednesday to government offices in the northeast city of Metz in a protest against European Community farm policies. Police said. (Reuters)

Forty-seven passengers and crew members on a Chinook helicopter were rescued Wednesday after the craft was forced to land in the No Sea on a flight from British Petroleum oil fields, a BP spokesman reported. (AP)

Correction

Because of an editing error, an article from The New York Times in International Herald Tribune for April 26 misstated a provision in Indonesia's 1945 constitution. The constitution provides for the country to have an "active" foreign policy.

Scientist in U.S. Presses for Cuts in Nuclear Arms

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It is time for a U.S. president to push for "deep cuts in nuclear weapons" to reduce the dangers of nuclear war, according to the president of the National Academy of Sciences, the leading U.S. honorary society of scientists and engineers.

Frank Press, the science adviser in the Carter administration, said he believes there is a readiness among members of the public as well as scientists for "concrete steps" on reductions.

"As scientists with special knowledge of the nature and effects of nuclear weapons, we are distraught at the current state of world affairs and its dreadful implications," he said in a speech Tuesday at the annual meeting of the academy, which has 1,400 members. The academy holds a congressional charter to advise the federal government.

Dr. Press, a geophysicist, said he and a delegation of academy members would go to Moscow in early June to try to improve relations between Soviet and U.S. scientists.

Nabih Berri, the Shiite Muslim militia leader, and Walid Jumblatt, head of the Druze Muslim community, boycotted the session and remained in Damascus for talks with Syrian officials.

Mr. Karami's government held its first cabinet session Wednesday, meeting for two and a half hours. Much of the session is reported to have focused on the captured Israelis, United Press International reported from Beirut.

Lebanese Cabinet Meets

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WORLD BRIEFS

West German Printers Strike Again

FRANKFURT (AP) — West German printers staged new warning strikes Wednesday as the metalworkers' union prepared to poll members on protests supporting demands for a 35-hour workweek.

The IG Druck printers' union called a second wave of warning strikes in 95 shops across the country after the first meeting between union and management officials ended without tangible results. Similar stoppages were reported Wednesday in at least seven cities.

The union's call for a five-hour cut in weekly working time has been joined by West Germany's largest labor group, IG Metall, which was organizing a vote Thursday of 240,000 metalworkers in the Stuttgart region, in the first of two tests of worker support for a nationwide strike.

Yugoslav Intellectual Is Found Dead

BELGRADE (UPI) — Radomir Radovic, 33, one of the Yugoslav dissident intellectuals arrested last month and released after interrogation by communist authorities, has been found dead, friends said Wednesday.

They could not give the cause Mr. Radovic's death and said an autopsy would be carried out later this week.

Mr. Radovic, an electrical technician active in union work, was one of 28 persons arrested April 20 in a police raid on a Belgrade apartment and held for anti-state "hostile activity." The group included Milovan Djilas, a former vice president who now is a leading dissident writer.

Latin Diplomats Work on Peace Plan

PANAMA CITY (LAT) — The foreign ministers of nine Latin American countries have ordered a working group of diplomats to draw up a general plan for peace in Central America.

The plan will incorporate parts of a series of peace proposals covering political, social, economic and security issues that the foreign ministers reviewed Monday during a meeting sponsored by the so-called Contadora group.

Diplomats from the four Contadora nations — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela — and from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have been trying since January to draft the various peace documents. They have fallen short of agreement because of differences over political and military issues.

Angolan Rebels Expected to Free 16

LONDON (UPI) — Anti-government guerrillas in Angola next week will release 16 British hostages who have been held since Feb. 23, the Foreign Office said Wednesday.

The hostages, mostly workers in Angola's diamond industry, were seized at a mine in northern Angola by members of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Last month UNITA freed 89 prisoners, including 60 Portuguese and Filipinos who had been captured with the British.

UNITA says it controls one-third of the country in its eight-year guerrilla war against the Marxist government of President Eduardo Do Santos.

Food, Water to Sikh Temples Cut Off

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Indian troops cut off food and water Wednesday to three shrines in Punjab state where Sikh fugitives are hiding, the authorities said.

Jackson Urges Policy Talks With Rivals But Repeats Complaint on Delegates

By Milton Coleman and Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, saying he does not want to be a "pollster," has urged his two rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination to meet with him to establish "areas of common Democratic agreement" on foreign and domestic policies.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Jackson said he wanted to avoid a "donnybrook" at the party's national convention in July.

He repeated his assertion, however, that the party's delegate selection rules have cheated him out of more than half the delegates to which he would be entitled by his popular vote, and he warned that the Democrats could lose the general election in November if they failed to accommodate the growing number of voters he said he had attracted to the party.

Mr. Jackson said that some disagreements with former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado on voting rights enforcement and military spending might have to be settled on the floor of the San Francisco convention.

However, he said, "If we put that at least in perspective, we can begin to home in on substance with an eye toward expanding the party — healing the party — and an eye toward the contest with Reagan."

Mr. Jackson said he had talked Monday with Mr. Hart in Tennessee. He met with Robert G. Becker, Mr. Mondale's campaign manager, for more than two hours Monday night in Washington. And he said he was encouraging a series of meetings between campaign aides in the next month.

Mr. Jackson said he hoped the candidates would meet later to agree on details on foreign policy and military spending.

"Even if there is a first-ballot victory, there is such a distribution of popular support among the three that we still have to work vigorously to allow our interests to converge, and campaign together and do so vigorously if we intend to win," Mr. Jackson said at a meeting with reporters, editors and editorial writers of The Washington Post.

In a 90-minute discussion, he



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson embraces Gloria Johnson, a high school student, at a celebration after his victory in the District of Columbia's Democratic presidential primary.

said he did not think his candidacy had divided blacks and whites in general or blacks and Jews in particular. He denied that the large black turnout for him was creating a white backlash that could hurt Democrats in November. Instead, he said, he has brought into the party many previously alienated voters who will carry the Democrats to victory in November.

Much of Jackson's conversation, punctuated by such phrases as "as Democrats" and "our party," contrasted sharply with his earlier tone of being prepared to take his fight on behalf of "the locked out" to the convention floor and beyond.

Yet he held open the possibility of a credentials fight in San Francisco and took sharp issue with reports that he had assured the Democratic national chairman,

Charles T. Manatt, that he would not walk out of the convention.

Mr. Jackson first complained formally about the number of his delegates last week in a meeting with Mr. Manatt. He maintained that, while he had only 7 percent of the delegates allocated so far, he had won 18 percent of what he called the popular vote. By contrast, he said, Mr. Mondale had won 39 percent of the popular vote but had about 50 percent of the delegates.

A major reason for the disparity is a party rule that requires a candidate to get at least 20 percent of the vote in a congressional district to qualify for any delegates from that district.

Last week, Mr. Jackson said in a letter to state party chairmen that he estimated he would be responsible

for five million or six million voters in the fall, and he asked that "your state determine a method for the Jackson delegates to reflect more fairly our proportionate share or the popular vote in your recent primary or caucus."

After meeting with Mr. Jackson, Mr. Manatt also sent a letter to state party chairmen asking them to try to accommodate Mr. Jackson's request.

Skepticism on Manatt Plan
Robert Shogan of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

The remedy Mr. Manatt has proposed for Mr. Jackson's complaint will produce only "minimal" results, according to Kathleen Vick, president of the Association of Democratic State Chairs.

Mr. Manatt recommended that state party officials give "utmost consideration" to Mr. Jackson in choosing the delegates they are empowered to select. But Ms. Vick said party leaders believe this suggestion "transfers the heat from the national level to the state level."

Ms. Vick, chairwoman of the Democratic Party in Louisiana, said in a telephone interview that she had heard from about 15 state party leaders about Mr. Manatt's proposal and that the response had generally been negative.

Gene Russell, a spokesman for Mr. Manatt, said, however: "We've had discussions with 20 different state parties, and we're finding that they are not as negative as some people suggest. State party leaders have told us that they support what the chairman is trying to do."

North Carolina's state chairman, David Price, who was staff director of the party commission that revised the delegate selection rules, said that Mr. Manatt's approach, however well-intentioned, was "in direct contradiction of the spirit of the rules."

The issue is expected to come up when the state chairmen meet May 10 in San Francisco after a tour of the convention facilities.

The party officials choose at-large delegates, whose allegiance to presidential candidates is supposed to reflect the preference of voters expressed in the caucuses and primaries. The selection of these delegates is generally governed by the same requirements to which Mr. Jackson objects.



Protesters in Santiago fought police who fired water cannon, tear gas and rubber bullets.

Workers in Honduras and El Salvador Protest Policies, U.S. Military Presence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Thousands of Honduran and Salvadoran workers took to the streets to mark May Day, protesting their governments' policies and the U.S. military presence in their countries.

Demonstrators also marched in Chile and Mexico.

About 2,000 union members in El Salvador defied a state of siege and held their first public rally in four years. In Honduras, as many as 50,000 workers rallied about Tuesday in Tegucigalpa's Central Park after a march of several miles, many shouting "Yankee go home."

The demonstration was the largest in Honduras in years. Leftist speakers denounced the government of President Roberto Somoza Cordova for allowing a growing U.S. military presence.

"The present government is corrupt, is trying to liquidate the labor unions and is pro-American," Napoleon Acevedo Granados, president of the Unitarian Leftist Federation, told the marchers.

Mr. Acevedo Granados called for the "immediate expulsion" of Nicaraguan rebels, backed by the Central Intelligence Agency, from Honduras. He also criticized the U.S. ambassador, John D. Negroponte, for "becoming involved in all Honduran internal affairs, with the blessing of the puppet govern-

ment" of Mr. Somoza Cordova. The demonstrators chanted slogans opposing the presence of more than 2,000 U.S. troops who are in Honduras to conduct military exercises and train soldiers from El Salvador in anti-guerrilla tactics.

In Santiago, Chile, riot police fired tear gas, rubber bullets and water cannon at demonstrators in the first May Day rally in a decade. The demonstrators were demanding the resignation of President Augusto Pinochet and the restoration of democracy. Organizers said more than 150,000 people attended. Police estimated the crowd at about 20,000.

The police battled the youths throwing stones for two hours, injuring at least 30 people and arresting 120.

The rally, the first allowed by the government since the military took power in 1973, was organized by the National Workers Command, an umbrella organization of the five main opposition labor unions.

In Mexico City, military police wielding clubs intervened briefly in Tuesday's May Day parade in the city's main square when a group of anti-government protesters attempted to enter the National Palace, police said.

About one million workers gathered in Revolution Square in central Mexico City for a May Day celebration organized by the Labor

Congress, a pro-government umbrella organization.

About 7,000 demonstrators chanting anti-government slogans broke into the parade directly in front of the National Palace, where President Miguel de la Madrid, union leaders and cabinet members watched the parade. There were no clashes between the two groups.

In San Salvador, leftist unions held their first public rally in four years. More than 2,000 workers marched under heavy police surveillance to the National Palace to protest the U.S.-backed government. No violence was reported.

"In comparison with past years, they are letting us demonstrate today with less repression," said a marcher. Others suggested that the government, facing Sunday's presidential election, was anxious to show it permits freedom of speech.

Troops backed by attack planes and artillery began a drive Tuesday on rebel positions northeast of the capital, according to reporters returning from the area.

More than 3,000 soldiers converged on leftist guerrillas, believed to be massed in an area about 40 miles (65 kilometers) northeast of the capital, according to Colonel Jaime Flores, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade. (UPI, AP)

Bogota Opens A Campaign Against Drugs

Emergency Steps Listed After Slaying of Official

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOGOTA — President Belisario Betancur, in a nationwide speech following the killing of his justice minister, has announced steps to "advance our war" against drug traffickers, which he said had given Colombia "a black image."

The government declared a state of siege Tuesday after the killing of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. Authorities believe Mr. Lara was slain because of his campaign against the drug trade since he took office eight months ago.

Mr. Lara Bonilla was shot and killed by two men on a motorcycle who intercepted his car as he traveled home. One of the attackers was killed and the other was wounded and captured.

A police intelligence officer quoted by United Press International said the captured gunman, Bayron Velasquez, had confessed that the killing was plotted in Medellin, Colombia's narcotics center, but refused to say who hired him. Hours after the slaying, Mr. Betancur declared that his government would not be intimidated.

"We will take whatever measures are necessary to control this situation," the president said. He said he was declaring a state of emergency so that "Colombia can recover its national dignity that has been trampled by drug traffickers, giving us a black image throughout the world."

These are among the provisions of the state of siege:

• All guarantees under the constitution have been suspended, and national police and the military are on alert.

• Security forces can make arrests without warrants, and the president can issue emergency decrees and appoint military governors.

• Public gatherings are prohibited unless specially authorized by the government.

The U.S. government contends that more than half the marijuana and cocaine illegally imported into the United States comes from Colombia. (UPI, AP)

Mondale Wins Tennessee Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

parently," he said. "We gave a primary and nobody came."

Political observers in the state also noted that the Colorado senator's understaffed campaign organization had been unable to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of Senator John Glenn, and that Tennessee's large labor-union membership provided a solid core of support for Mr. Mondale.

Both Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale gave up hope early of winning the District of Columbia primary, where more than 65 percent of the voting-age population is black.

Both Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale concluded that the outcome in Tennessee could have an effect far beyond the number of delegates at stake because voting in Texas and Ohio follows so soon.

On Saturday, in the Texas caucuses and the Louisiana primary, a total of 226 delegates will be at stake. On Monday, 43 delegates will be at stake in the Colorado

caucuses. And next Tuesday, primaries will be held in Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina and Maryland, with a total of 368 delegates. (WP, AP, LAT, NYT)

Mondale Funding Edge
Thomas B. Edsall of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Despite Mr. Mondale's decision to pay back about \$350,000 raised by his delegate committees, he will be able to outspend his rivals in the closing weeks of the contest for the nomination, according to campaign officials.

Mr. Mondale has been taking in about \$300,000 a week, his finance director, Tim Finchem, said Tuesday. That healthy cash flow, combined with federal matching grants, will enable the campaign to spend from \$2.5 million to \$3 million from the start of this month through the major primaries on June 5, he said.

Conversely, fund-raising for Mr.

Hart has dried since his defeat March 20 in the Illinois primary. Oliver C. Menkel, Mr. Hart's campaign manager, said contributions have dropped from more than \$100,000 a day to less than \$40,000 a day.

Mr. Jackson has been running a shoestring campaign, spending no money on television advertising. By the end of March, he had spent \$2.1 million, compared with \$7.1 million by Mr. Hart and \$13.3 million by Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Mondale last week renounced the use of delegate committees that had spent money on his behalf without it counting against his \$20.2-million federal spending limit. He promised to pay back all donations from political action committees and all individual contributions exceeding \$1,000, at a cost of \$250,000 to \$350,000 to his campaign.

He also agreed to count against his spending limit the \$450,000 to

DELEGATE COUNT

Here is the United Press International count of delegates committed to each of the Democratic presidential candidates as of Wednesday morning. To win the nomination, a candidate must gain at least 1,957 of the 3,993 delegate votes.

Walter F. Mondale	1,215
Gary Hart	643
Jesse L. Jackson	207
Uncommitted	330
Other	58
Total	2,453

\$500,000 these committees spent. But the sharp decline in the volume of contributions to Mr. Hart has ended the danger, at least for the moment, that he would be vastly outspent in the closing weeks of the campaign.

Mr. Finchem estimated that Mr. Mondale would have about \$4.6 million left to carry the campaign through the convention in July.

U.S. Agency's Estimate on Homeless Is Disputed

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There are 250,000 to 350,000 homeless people in the United States, according to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The figure is much smaller than previous estimates of the homeless population, which put the figure at two million to three million. A spokesman for one anti-poverty group termed the department estimate "utterly ridiculous."

In November, Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of health and human services, said she was leading a campaign "to house and feed an estimated two million homeless Americans." She was using a figure widely accepted at the time, but her agency had not tried to make a systematic count of the homeless.

Samuel R. Pierce Jr., secretary of

housing and urban development, said the study issued Tuesday by his department "provides the first national profile of the homeless population, based on systematically collected data." The data, according to the report, break the stereotype of homeless people as single, middle-aged white alcoholic men.

"Today," it said, "the homeless are a much more heterogeneous group consisting of women (including 'battered' women) as well as men, people of all ages groups (including runaway youths), blacks and Hispanics as well as whites, those with alcohol, drug abuse and mental health-related problems, families as well as single persons, those who have never been employed (or have been unemployed for a very long period of time), and those who are recently unemployed."

The report said the "most reliable" estimate of the homeless population of New York City was 28,000 to 30,000. The report indicated Los Angeles had the largest homeless population, 31,300 to 33,800. The study estimated Chicago had 19,400 to 20,300 homeless people; Washington, 3,000 to 6,400; and Boston, 3,100 to 3,300.

J. Thomas Cochran, deputy executive director of the United States Conference of Mayors, said the estimates "sound low." But he said, "It is encouraging that the Reagan administration has recognized the existence of a national homeless problem."

In December 1982, the Community for Creative Nonviolence, a private nonprofit group that works with the homeless, said, "Homelessness is a national problem of massive and increasing proportions, affecting at least two million people." The group said the number of homeless approached three million last year.

Mitch Snyder, a spokesman for the group, said the estimate of 250,000 to 350,000 homeless was "utterly ridiculous." He said it showed that the Department of

Housing and Urban Development was "out of touch with reality" and had political reasons for understating the problem.

Robert Nipp, a spokesman for the housing department, defended the study, which he said was "based on over 500 interviews with knowledgeable local observers in a nationally representative sample of 60 metropolitan areas, a national survey of emergency shelter operators, site visits to 10 localities across the country, discussions with representatives of national organizations concerned about the homeless, a 50-state survey of state activities and a review of available local studies and reports."

The study also made these observations:

• At least 66 percent of the homeless are single men, 13 percent are single women and 21 percent are members of families.

• Most homeless people are white. Forty-four percent of those living in emergency shelters are black or Hispanic people or belong to other minority groups.

The report said that most homeless people were in that condition for "a fairly short period of time," usually less than six months. However, it said, "there is a sizable minority of chronically homeless persons," especially in New York and Boston.

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The study also made these observations:

• At least 66 percent of the homeless are single men, 13 percent are single women and 21 percent are members of families.

• Most homeless people are white. Forty-four percent of those living in emergency shelters are black or Hispanic people or belong to other minority groups.

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Cuba Doubles Strength Of Militia to a Million

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Cuba has doubled the size of its militia force to more than a million men and women. "Militarily today we are stronger than ever," said Roberto Veiga Menendez, a member of the military leadership and the director of the Cuban Federation of Workers, as he disclosed the expansion in a speech Tuesday at the annual celebration of International Labor Day in Revolutionary Plaza.

With the expanded militia, along with active-duty armed forces of 225,000 and 190,000 reservists, nearly 15 percent of Cuba's roughly 10 million people are prepared for military activity.

Noting Cuba's earlier announced plans to double the size of its militia, the Pentagon said in a study published a few weeks ago that once Havana's goals were reached, the Cuban militia and reserves would be larger than the U.S. National Guard and military reserves combined and that Cuba would be one of the most militarized nations in the world.

With Soviet military aid — \$1.7 billion for each of the last three years — Cuba had already established the best equipped military force in Latin America, Pentagon officials said, capable of mobilizing more troops than Brazil, Mexico or Canada.

Mr. Veiga, with President Fidel Castro at his side, called attention to rising tension between Cuba and the United States and cited fears of many Cubans that the United States might one day invade the island as it did Grenada. His audience included Cuban government leaders, foreign diplomats, visiting Soviet Navy personnel and several thousand Cuban workers who had been cited for outstanding performance.

"On this May 1," Mr. Veiga said, "our fighting people vow to continue preparing themselves to defend the fatherland at whatever cost."

Members of the militia, who are outfitted with steel helmets, blue shirts, olive drab field trousers and combat boots, are taught to fire rifles and pistols and operate as disciplined small units. They also learn other military skills in train-

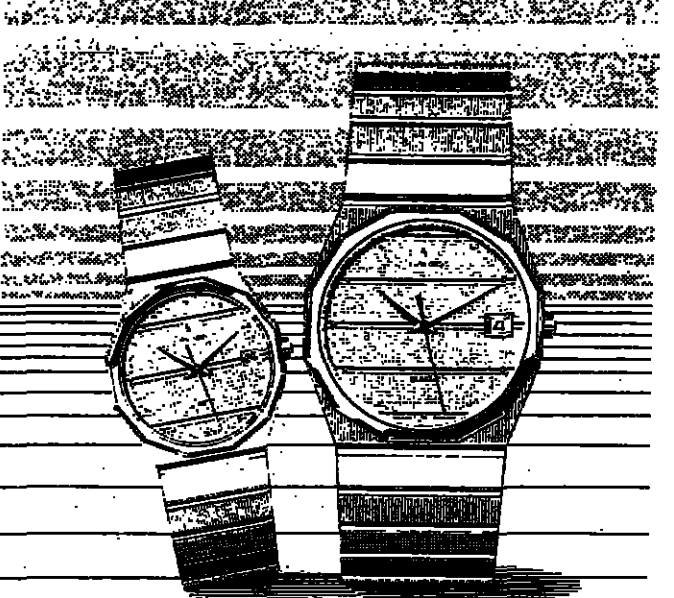
ing sessions that take place on weekends or in the evenings after working hours.

Last weekend several thousand militiamen and women took part in maneuvers on the Isle of Youth off southwestern Cuba. The maneuvers, government officials said, were aimed at preparing the militia members to combat an invasion of the island, formerly known as the Isle of Pines.

The Pentagon said that the expansion of the militia, which consists of men who are above the draft age, boys who are below it and women of all ages, would free Cuba's active-duty forces for deployment elsewhere in the world.

The United States says there are 70,000 Cuban military personnel and civilians operating in such countries as Angola, Ethiopia, Congo, Mozambique and elsewhere in Africa. It says there are about 2,000 Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua along with 6,000 Cuban civilian advisers working in many levels of the Nicaraguan government including public health, education and construction.

In his address, Mr. Veiga said the "general assistance of the Cuban people" to other countries was "the ultimate expression of their working and revolutionary conscience."

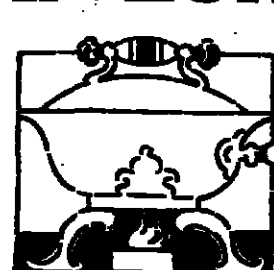


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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The New China Hand

Having acquired a taste for Chinese provisos, President Reagan will grasp the wisdom of this one: "Whenever you do a thing, act so that it will give your friends no occasion for regret and your foes no cause for joy." By this modest measure, his journey to China was largely successful.

Mr. Reagan crossed the abyss of ideology with only a few missteps, solidified a useful relationship and left Shanghai amid cheers on the international workers' holiday.

This was mostly a symbolic visit. It took Mr. Reagan longer than most Americans to accept the possibility of dealing with Beijing without betraying Taiwan. With this visit he closed a contentious chapter in U.S. politics. And by the warmth of their greeting of a previously suspect president, the Chinese reconfirmed the value they place on practical ties.

All that exceeds the importance of the prepackaged agreements actually signed in Beijing: a tax treaty, a trade commission, a cultural exchange program and a nuclear power accord, still to be fully disclosed, whereby China will gain access to U.S. technology.

Mr. Reagan erred in Beijing only when he strayed from his own insistence on quiet diplomacy and grandly argued that certain strategic interests "align us" against the Soviet Union. The shared interest in counterbalancing to Sov-

iet power is plain enough and needs no rhetorical gilding. The president carried this theme too far, though, that hardly excuses the censoring of such remarks from Chinese broadcasts.

His zeal in advertising the blessings of capitalism was also overdone, if harmless. Instead of pridefully belaboring China's recent flirtations with market incentives, Mr. Reagan might have spoken more tellingly about human rights. Though the horrors of Mao's Cultural Revolution have clearly passed, the system that produced them still holds a monopoly on political power, still boasts of infallibility and still equates dissent with subversion.

It is that political system that sets limits on the United States' evolving relationship with China. And to have said as much, politely, would have been worth the risk of censorship.

Mr. Reagan departed with "the dream in my heart that we perhaps have started a friendship here between two great peoples." After a decade of presidential visits, that is still largely a dream, and technology sales and cultural exchanges will not by themselves fulfill it.

Among Americans, the strategic convenience of this tie is now appreciated. And a certain fondness has always been there. Friendship will have to wait until a thousand flowers are truly allowed to bloom in China.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Iran's Nuclear Reactors

Perhaps there is a worse idea around than the Iran of Ayatollah Khomeini acquiring nuclear explosives, but we cannot think of one. Is that a prospect? Well, over time, yes. A team of about 30 West German technicians is currently in Iran surveying the condition of the unfinished nuclear reactors at Boushahr. The Iranian government asked them to see whether the reactors can be completed.

The survey team represents the West German company, Kraftwerke Union, that was the original contractor for the gigantic project. It was begun by the Shah in 1976, when his plans for world influence were beginning to reach a megalomaniacal scale. Work stopped when the revolution began three years later, but the revolutionary government has evidently begun to think seriously about it again. Each of the two Boushahr reactors would be as big as any in the United States. One of them is now about two-thirds complete.

Iran already has a small research reactor, operating under international inspection. That kind of inspection, intended to prevent the diversion of fuel to weapons, has been effective; but there is always a danger that a country operating large reactors under inspection agreements might suddenly abrogate the agreements and turn the fuel on hand to military use. It is the kind of thing that only the

most erratic and willful government would try, but the present management of Iran fits that description. Extracting plutonium from a commercial reactor's used fuel rods is difficult, but, with time, Iran is no doubt capable of it.

The West Germans have said they will do no work on the reactors as long as the Iran-Iraq war lasts. What happens when the war ends? Iran, under the Shah, signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and agreed not to make weapons. A country breaking that kind of agreement would immediately be cut off from further supplies of nuclear fuel for electric power. But Iran has plenty of oil, and the ayatollahs have never taken much interest in the economy. All of which raises another disquieting thought: Iran's present requirements for electricity hardly justify building such large power stations as these two. What else might the Tehran government have in mind?

As for the nonproliferation treaty, the U.S. State Department has observed that Iran's record for keeping its commitments does not inspire much confidence. The United States has now urged other countries, including West Germany, not to supply further nuclear equipment or technology to Iran. The West Germans have a compelling responsibility not to carry these nuclear projects any further.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A 'Big Surprise' for Reagan?

Newsweek: Ronald Reagan has been called "the Teflon president" — problems just don't stick to him. Why do you think you'd be able to make things stick in the fall campaign?

Walter F. Mondale: I think it is sticking to him more than you think. A lot of these things have started to sink in. The arms control issue. The growing political participation by minorities. The growing anger among women. The environmental issues. When it comes to the campaign hasn't started yet. When it does, I believe he's going to find that the American people are going to expect accountability by him for these matters. I think he's in for a big surprise.

—From an interview in Newsweek.

Opening the China Door

President Reagan left China with a "warm memory and feeling" for the country and its people. Though this visit produced little more than that, this fervently anti-Communist president and old friend of Taiwan managed to push open the door to China a bit wider.

Mr. Reagan surprised his hosts and some of his aides, too, with speeches extolling God, capitalism and the American way of life, more or less in that order.

The only real tangible outcome of the visit was the initialing of an agreement permitting U.S. companies to sell nuclear technology to China. But it is not likely that China, stung by its foreign reserves and wary of stepping too far along the revisionist capitalist road, will allow a stampede of U.S. commercial interests into the country. China is opening its doors, but you can bet it will closely guard who and what comes in.

—The Jakarta Post.

Lessons of the Dominican Riots

The bloody rioting in the Dominican Republic should serve as a sobering reminder to commercial banks and international lending institutions of the potential explosiveness of Latin America's debt crisis.

More than 50 people were killed, and scores were injured and arrested in civil disturbances that broke out after steep price increases for staple foods, including flour and milk, were announced by the government.

Government officials blamed the riots on agitation by rival political parties opposed to the government. But it is clear that at least some of the violence was spontaneous, spawned by public anger over the drastic price increases that became necessary when the government cut back on state subsidies as an austerity measure.

The tough new austerity was demanded by the International Monetary Fund as part of an agreement under which the fund extended emergency financing to help the Dominican government meet its debt obligations.

To date the international banks have not really felt the pain of Latin America's debt crisis in the same way that the people of countries like Mexico and the Dominican Republic have. Under such circumstances, the bankers must be willing to give their debtor countries as much flexibility as possible in making the tough economic decisions that they must make.

Mexico has shown the positive results that can occur when a government has some leeway in dealing with a prolonged financial crisis. The Dominican Republic riots illustrate what can go wrong when debt problems are handled rigidly, with no sensitivity for the poor people who feel the pain of economic crises the most.

—The Los Angeles Times.

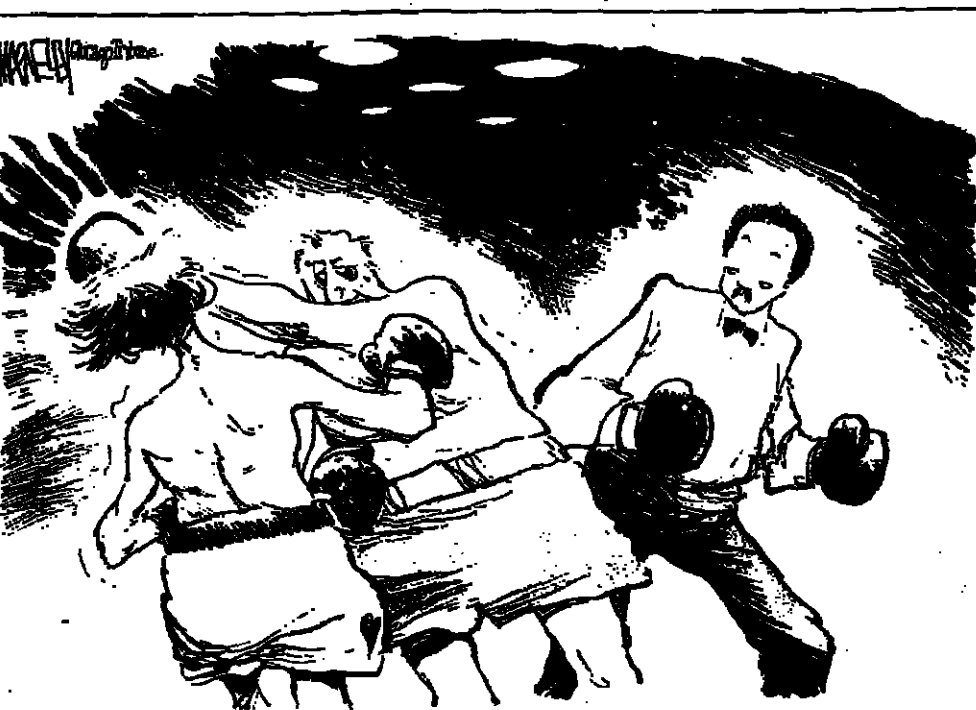
FROM OUR MAY 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: May Day Violence in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES — During the May Day celebration, a violent collision took place between the police and a group of Anarchists. The latter opened fire with their revolvers, and five policemen were wounded. The police returned the fire, killing five of the manifestants and wounding a number of others. Several of the wounded, who amount to more than a hundred, died in hospitals, bringing the total number of deaths up to twelve. In spite of the gravity of the incident, the evening was calm. All the theatres opened their doors as usual. Elaborate measures have been taken to prevent fresh disorders. A number of workmen's corporations are desirous of bringing about a general strike, as a protest.

1934: League Assures Japan on China

GENEVA — Japanese officials here were of the opinion that the League of Nations does not intend to push large-scale international projects in the reconstruction of China, following a 40-minute conference [on May 1] between Japanese Consul Yokoyama and Joseph Avenol, secretary-general for the League. The League's China Committee meets at the time of the council sessions to reach a decision. Yokoyama pointed out the danger of China using international funds to buy airplanes and munitions; Avenol assured the consul that the League had no intention of financing the proposed plan, with the intimation that the scheme might be cut down to cover reorganization of hygiene in the schools.



Hart's Counterpunch Is Below the Belt

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Gary Hart has just made what seems like a major and maybe even fatal blunder in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. Instead of sticking to his appeal for "new ideas," which are badly needed, he has reverted to the oldest idea of all: attacking Walter Mondale personally and even running against the record of his own party.

Campaigning in Texas in advance of that state's Democratic caucuses, Mr. Hart said that Mr. Mondale, as vice president, had been part of an administration that was "weak," "inert" and "uncertain." He said it was marked by "days of shame in Iran."

"Walter Mondale now promises an America that can and will stand up for its vital interests," he said Monday at Texas A&M University, "but Carter-Mondale actually gave us an America held hostage to the ayatollahs of the world."

For someone who has been campaigning against the careless use of words and of military power, this was quite a switch. Only a few days ago the senator was complaining about Mr. Mondale's tendency to concentrate on the past, and promising to concentrate himself on President Reagan and the future.

The only people who cheered his beanball other than the students at Texas A&M were the officials in the White House and the Republican National Committee. Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas was stunned into silence, and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance called it "a cheap shot."

Mr. Vance's reaction is significant. He differed with President Carter's decision to try to liberate the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by military force, and he had the decency to tell the president

that he planned to resign as secretary of state before the disaster in the desert.

"But we never heard anything from Gary then about how to deal with that problem," Mr. Vance told me. "And now he's arguing for the peaceful settlement of disputes and protesting that we were weak and uncertain. After all, the hostages came home without the loss of a single life."

"To hang this tragedy on Mondale is unfair, and to turn it into a general condemnation of weakness — well, I repeat, it was a cheap shot, hurting him and his party."

Mr. Vance did not say that Vice President Mondale had opposed the raid in Iran. He did not know what Mr. Mondale had said to Mr. Carter in private. Mr. Mondale had "gone along" with the president's decision — that else could he have done? — This is the way I hear it, not only from Mr. Vance but across the range of Democratic Party leaders, including many of those who favor Mr. Hart and who think he would be a stronger candidate than Mr. Mondale would be against President Reagan.

It is true that Mr. Mondale, when he lost in the New England primaries, began attacking Mr. Hart's voting record — opposing the Chrysler bailout and all that — and it was fair enough for Mr. Hart to come back and charge Mr. Mondale with being the candidate of the unions and other special interests. But in Texas, Mr. Hart crossed the line of fair opposition on policy and principle.

This is where his short-range gamble may lose. For he was running to the liberal left of his party in

New England, where he won, and began slipping in New York and Pennsylvania, where he lost, and is now running to the right of his party in Texas, trying to overcome Mr. Mondale's growing lead in convention delegates.

It is an ironic situation. Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale, though they have been friends and do not really differ all that much on policy, are so determined to win that they are cutting up each other and their party in the process, and losing sight of the principal objective — winning the November election.

Yet after 1972 the Chinese kept on doing most of the things that had so upset an earlier generation of American leaders. They still organized their society in a radical socialist way, tried to dominate their neighbors and abused human rights. What had shifted was not so much Chinese behavior as the prism through which Americans viewed China.

After the shift, the United States and China still had disagreements, but these were no longer considered in the old framework of ideological enmity and armed conflict. When disputes arose, diplomatic and commercial channels were available to handle them.

War became unthinkable. Only a few years before, tens of thousands of Americans had died in Vietnam to block what U.S. leaders had described as Chinese expansionism. Yet in 1979, Americans looked on benignly as China invaded Vietnam. While national rivalries had changed, relations had altered to the point where China's military advances posed no threat to, and even enhanced, American interests.

Today, China's nuclear arsenal, while primitive by U.S. standards, still could kill tens of millions of Americans. Yet no one seriously sug-

The New York Times.

How the Folks in Moore Keep an Eye on the Follies of Congress

By T.R. Reid

This is the second of two parts.

WASHINGTON — The non-affiliated Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network, better known as C-SPAN, was set up five years ago, when the House agreed to allow live television coverage of its sessions. Opponents predicted that television would turn floor debates into an irresistible stage for political showboats. These arguments are still made in the Senate when anybody suggests that, too, should let the American people look in on floor sessions.

So far the effect in the House seems to have been mainly tangential. There are showboats and gashaws, but they mainly take advantage of the traditional open forums for speechmaking at the beginning and end of each legislative day. Debates on actual legislation have not changed noticeably since pretelevision days.

Some House members say they cast more informed votes now because they can follow the debate on television while working in the office. The people who have really become better informed, though, are C-SPAN's regular viewers all over the United States.

I recently appeared on a C-SPAN call-in show and asked the regular audience about their viewing habits. They responded with a blizzard of phone calls and letters. One writer called C-SPAN "an ever-swelling passion in my life."

I heard from the "Watchdogs of Congress," a group of women in Sioux City, Iowa, who gather daily to watch the House do its work, and from a dub called the "Older Citizens of Moore" in Moore, Oklahoma, whose meetings center on C-SPAN.

I learned of a viewer in Lubbock, Texas, who was so upset when her cable service dropped C-SPAN that she bought a \$2,000 Earth-station antenna to plug in to the network without cable. One C-SPAN fan in Lubbock eventually raised such a stink that the city council ordered the cable firm to restore the program.

The people at C-SPAN cannot say how many such "junkies" there are. "We intentionally don't deal in numbers," says Brian Lamb, C-SPAN's president. "We're trying to 'narrowcast'; we're not looking for the most popular programming."

The C-SPAN people will say that the audience is growing steadily, and the growth is sure to continue as more communities get cable television.

Representative Newt Gingrich, a Georgia Republican, says surveys show that about a quarter of a million people see C-SPAN every day, with millions more watching off and on.

In television terms that is small potatoes. But in politics, a few million intense and devoted people distributed in hundreds of congressional districts are not to be ignored.

Accordingly, some House members have been a conscious and successful effort to appeal to the C-SPAN audience. The result has been

that some congressmen who rarely penetrate the consciousness of political Washington are developing a loyal national following.

Several representatives give credit to Representative William V. Alexander Jr. of Arkansas for blazing this trail. About a year ago he began scheduling "special orders" — long speeches that come at the end of the legislative day, when the House floor is all but empty — and alerting television viewers ahead of time.

This year a group of conservative Republicans took up the Alexander idea. They have put together a detailed schedule of special-order speeches on designated subjects — one of their chief topics is how Speak-

er Thomas O'Neill mistreats Republicans — and have taken their case to the people day after day.

The talkative Republican insurgents include Representatives Gingrich of Georgia, Robert S. Walker of Pennsylvania, Daniel E. Lungren of California, Connie Mack of Florida and Barbara Vucanovich of Nevada. The C-SPAN viewers I talked to were familiar with the whole group.

"That Walker — I could listen to him all day," said Jackie Rosenfeld of Southfield, Michigan, a housewife. To the politicians, of course, the important thing is not whether a particular viewer likes Mr. Walker; it is that he is recognized in far-off places such as Southfield.

The Poland-Yugoslavia Parallel Grows Stronger

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The question now making the rounds in Belgrade is "What is the difference between Poland and Yugoslavia?" The answer, "Four years."

With every political joke, this one is a quick simplification of a complex issue. Yet, within its own special framework, the current crisis in Yugoslavia, like that in Poland four years ago, is a reflection of the basic contradiction between the demands of an adult society yearning for more autonomy and the arbitrary rule imposed by a Communist Party.

The recent detention of 28 Yugoslav intellectuals — including Milovan Djilas, 73, who was one of Tito's top aides before turning into one of the most severe critics of Soviet-type socialism — was revealing. The 28, whose sympathies for a democratic system are widely known, represent a strong current of opinion among intellectuals and more and more among workers.

Mr. Djilas and his friends were accused of "activities hostile to the regime." Then all were released. According to Mr. Djilas, interviewed by telephone, no legal proceedings will follow, but all those arrested received a "serious warning."

The reasons behind the arrests come clearly to mind, as do the Polish precedents.

The economy is in crisis. Price controls ended on May 1. With an escalating price spiral seemingly inevitable, the market is now in the throes of

panicky buying and hoarding. Inflation, which was supposed to peak at 30 percent last year, reached 60 percent. No one seems to believe that the authorities can keep it down to 40 percent this year, as promised.

Unemployment affects one million Yugoslavs out of a population of 22 million — not to mention the army of workers temporarily overseas but who may be forced to return home by economic difficulties elsewhere.

The Yugoslav regime must impose austerity to satisfy Western creditors. Yugoslavia's foreign debt has topped \$20 billion — which is more than Poland's foreign debt in 1980.

An economic stabilization plan has been worked out. To succeed, it should be accompanied by a democratization of management and a change in the way power is shared. But the Communist Party is less free to maneuver than when it had Tito's authority and charisma behind it. Instead, a cautious "de-Titoization" is under way.

The Yugoslav party is acting much as the Polish Communist Party acted in the 1970s. Meetings of the intellectuals' group that inspired the birth and action of Solidarity, were broken up by the Polish police much as the Djilas group has been hounded in Yugoslavia.

Can the 'China Prism' Help Russia's Looks?

By John Marks and David Landan

WASHINGTON — It is easy to forget how things used to be. Not so long ago American officials looked at China with the fondness usually reserved for a dread disease. In the popular stereotype, China was the Yellow Peril, and like doctors battling an epidemic, a succession of U.S. leaders fought the peril.

Then, in 1971 and 1972, a shift took place that went well beyond the discovery of new drugs to treat old symptoms. It was as if medical authorities had changed the very definition of what it meant to be sick. President Richard Nixon set in motion a policy that radically changed — indeed, transformed — the climate in which the United States and China related to each other.

Scientists refer to this kind of re-framing as a "paradigm shift." An example is the jump from the Earth's being seen as flat to its being seen as round. Such a shift alters a society's fundamental reality. Mr. Nixon and China's leaders came together in such a way that the old reality swiftly disappeared, and was quickly forgotten.

The Nixon opening to Beijing caused a kind of cultural revolution in America, and the medium was television. The image of Mr. Nixon, perhaps the country's best known anti-Communist, raising his glass to Chairman Mao penetrated the national psyche the way a sword cuts through air. In American eyes the Chinese stopped being the enemy.

Almost overnight they became an amiable, acupuncture, Ping-Pong-playing, communally living people. Yet after 1972 the Chinese kept on doing most of the things that had so upset an earlier generation of American leaders. They still organized their society in a radical socialist way, tried to dominate their neighbors and abused human rights. What had shifted was not so much Chinese behavior as the prism through which Americans viewed China.

After the shift, the United States and China still had disagreements, but these were no longer considered in the old framework of ideological enmity and armed conflict. When disputes arose, diplomatic and commercial channels were available to handle them.

War became unthinkable. Only a few years before, tens of thousands of Americans had died in Vietnam to block what U.S. leaders had described as Chinese expansionism. Yet in 1979, Americans looked on benignly as China invaded Vietnam. While national rivalries had changed, relations had altered to the point where China's military advances posed no threat to, and even enhanced, American interests.

Today, China's nuclear arsenal, while primitive by U.S. standards, still could kill tens of millions of Americans. Yet no one seriously sug-

gests that the United States and China negotiate arms limitations. With neither side feeling threatened, Chinese-American arms control has about as high a priority as, say, bilateral British-American cuts.

The question arises: If the United States and China have come so far could not the Americans and Russians do the same?

Soviet and American leaders would seem to be no more (or less) prisoners of their own ideologies than were the Americans and the Chinese. While certain Soviet policies are often cited as obstacles to improved relations, similar Chinese activities did not prevent the breakthrough that came out of the Nixon initiative.

For example, China's crushing Tibet was as brutal as any of its Soviet Union's actions in Eastern Europe. Chinese suppression of intern dissidents was (and is) as total as its Russians. And the Chinese, like its Russians, still promote Third World liberation struggles.

However, for all the similarities the parallels cannot be overdrawn. The relationship with Moscow is deeper problem altogether. The Soviet Union is not a relatively backward nation that, under dispassionate analysis, offers little menace to U.S. security. It is a genuine superpower bristling with nuclear weapons.

The United States and China were able to come together around opposition to the Russians. The United States and the Soviet Union do not currently share a major enemy.

The obstacles to a fundamental shift in Soviet-American relations are formidable. And the circumstance — historical, political, psychological, emotional — would seem to block. Even if a president committed himself to such a goal, which is virtually inconceivable today, the entrenched animosities of the old Soviet-American relationship would doggedly creep up and threaten any new one.

To sustain a new reality, extensive national rethinking would be a necessary component of a shift in relation — as well as a realignment of U.S. institutions (particularly in the executive branch).

Despite the obstacles, the Soviet Union and the United States may someday feel compelled to move relations away from the present dangerous level. The Chinese-American shift could then provide a model for how two dedicated foes — one communist, the other capitalist — can alter the very fabric of relations.

The Chinese example does show that a shift is likely or inevitable. It shows only that it is possible.

John Marks is director of Search Common Ground in Washington, D.C. David Landan is the author of "Kissing The Devil's Tail." They contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

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What Europe Wants

In response to the editorial "What Does Europe Want?" (April 16):

There are two weak points in this article. First, the claim that most of Europe's leadership was born within a few years, one way or the other, of 1925, is a misleading exaggeration.

Most European middle managers were born during or after World War II. Many of the present political leaders were born after 1930. And people older than 55 have become targets for early retirement schemes throughout the European Community.

Second, the writer's analysis rests upon the premise that rapid economic growth often means having to earn a living in unfamiliar work or unfamiliar places. This may be true to varying degrees in the United States, but not so much in Europe, and probably not at all in Japan.

In crowded Japan — as I learned from my students at a language institute near Tokyo — there is enough room left for both junior and senior members of society. Early retirement schemes are uncommon as lifetime employment is widespread, and many executives keep on managing large corporations at a ripe old age.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The average Japanese businessman's devotion to his company is rooted in social traditions and surely will not die overnight. The extraordinary growth of Japan does not seem ever to have threatened its social stability.

Is it plausible, then, that Europeans might tacitly choose for a time not to pay the costs of social stability? Indeed they "tacitly" choose, much more powerful reasons must be adduced to account for such striking economic differences between the EC and Japan or the United States.

PATRICK BLANCHE
Strasbourg, France.

Blue-Penciling the Bar

Henry Mitchell's article (April) on the foolishness of editing Shakespeare is glib and superficial. Important point is that Shakespeare plays are too long, contain unnecessary subplots and excessive verbiage and could generally benefit from blue pencil of a perceptive editor. Edited versions can coexist peacefully with the original, and if Rowe can do the job he will be performing a great service for readers and playwrights alike.

STEWART A. DENENBEN
Milton Keynes, England.

The Long and Short Of Klein and Beene

Disparate N.Y. Designers Focus On Masculine Look, Sexy Gowns

International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — Calvin Klein and Geoffrey Beene stand at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum. Klein appeals to young, sophisticated women who like his glamorized-menswear approach. He is well-known for risqué advertising (the Brooke Shields "Nothing

knitted vests, long box-pleated gray flannel skirts, long challis shirt-waist dresses buttoned all the way to the hem.

This is a big year for coats, which were long in fashion's hinterland but have made a spectacular comeback courtesy of Saint Laurent, who is responsible for all these gray flannel slacks topped by long polo coats.

Coats were the best part of Klein's show, with a choice including strongly masculine raglan-sleeved overcoats, big military trench coats and cashmere sweater coats.

Sweaters are another big story this season and Klein has twin sets as well as casual schoolboy cardigans and ruffled-collar schoolgirl sweaters. But his favorite was the V-necked masculine sweater, often black and worn over a white silk shirt.

At Beene's, the short coats had a strong military flavor, with gold-fringed scarves, double rows of gold buttons and gold-trimmed epaulettes. One coat sported a high military collar, buttoned at the back and many had a military-cadet feel about it. A navy-blue one worn over red woolen tights looked like a riot but was in fact cut with the precise structured hand of a Balenciaga, a master tailor of the 1950s.

Beene's fashion panorama was anything but monotonous, his of feelings including plaid jackets and short khaki test coats over gathered jersey test dresses.

But evening wear is what Beene is rightly famous for, and his gowns were all as romantic as a midnight sonata. Beene, who said this collection was inspired by and dedicated to "the beautiful, feminine and highly cultivated women of today's Vienna — none of whom have lost the charm and graciousness of a bygone era," had models carrying black velvet masks or wearing black roses around their necks.

Some of the dresses were the ingame kind, tightly belted with sweetheart necklines and full swirling skirts. Others were skinny, sexy silk columns, often in two colors and trimmed with Beene's signature gold braid. Black lace was thrown over brown-satin, the brief quilted satin coats were often reversible, the black jersey sheaths were buttoned with fake diamonds and the see-throughs were interesting but never dangerous.

Are they selling? "It's phenomenal," said Sonja Caproni, vice president for fashion at the L. Magnin stores.

Beene is one of the last of a species, a designer who relates to couture traditions, with perfect fabrics, perfect workmanship and a fashion act as impeccably low-key as his customers'. His following is women who like clothes soft but structured and, as his news release says, "disciplined, controlled and refined."

In their collections Tuesday morning, Klein showed long pleated skirts while Beene, swimming upstream, had skirts way above the knees. But the long and short of it was only one of the striking differences between these designers.

If Bill Blass is the Mr. Nice Guy of American fashion, Klein is distinctly Mr. Clean. His approach, wavering between pared-down menswear and strict schoolgirl uniforms, did not have one button or one stitch too many. Like Yves Saint Laurent, whom he clearly admires, Klein likes what he calls "the menswear logic in the quality and simplicity of the cut." He borrowed not only classic men's pants and haberdashery fabrics, such as Harris tweeds, Glen plaid and gaberdines, but also classic men's belts, in sleek reptile skin.

Shunning the old-fashioned elegance of high-heeled pumps, Klein preferred flat moccasins, which looked like men's slippers, coupled with gray ribbed socks. For evening, he switched to black patent leather tuxedo shoes complete with flat grosgrain bows.

Long was inevitably beautiful for Klein. He never wavered, showing long riding skirts with dourish



Calvin Klein's glamorized-menswear approach.

House Panelists Attack FBI Undercover Actions As a Threat to Liberty

By Leslie Maitland Werner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The majority of a House subcommittee has criticized undercover operations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, saying they pose a threat to liberties guaranteed by the constitution.

Democrats on the subcommittee called for legislation to make the FBI obtain judicial warrants before opening such inquiries.

In a report Tuesday endorsed by five members, the subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights of the House Judiciary Committee said that the bureau had engaged in a "pattern of widespread deviation from avowed standards with substantial harm to individuals."

The report was criticized, however, by three dissenters on the subcommittee, who called it "a slanted and biased document" that failed to present "an objective criticism." They said the report was "aimed at closing down an effective and almost indispensable tool" in fighting organized crime, narcotics trafficking and political corruption.

to focus on a few cases and undercover operations where problems have arisen," the dissenting members said. "These cases are presented as being the norm rather than the exception to the rule."

The subcommittee divided on partisan lines, with four Democrats joining the chairman, Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California, and the Republicans all dissenting. But an aide to one Democratic member, Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, said Tuesday that the congressman was not thoroughly satisfied with the report and its tone, and that he thought it was too severe in its criticism of the FBI.

The subcommittee said it had spent more than four years and had conducted 21 hearings in its review of the FBI's undercover operations, in which agents or informants assume other identities to infiltrate criminal activities and gain evidence for prosecution.

In some cases, such as the Abscam operation, in which six congressmen and a senator were convicted of a variety of political corruption charges, and the narcotics-trafficking case brought against John Z. De Lorean, government agents acting undercover have created the opportunities for crimes to be committed.

The majority report, which touched on Abscam but did not mention the De Lorean case, maintained that the undercover tactic could have the effect of "encouraging criminal activity" and creating victims who would not otherwise have been victimized.

The majority said innocent victims might lack the "awareness or resources" to bring suit against the government to be compensated for their losses.

The report cited instances in which it said the Justice Department's internal guidelines had been "ineffective" and said "meaningful review and supervision" had been lacking in some cases.

The subcommittee said use of the undercover technique, infrequent before 1977, had been growing rapidly. It said there were 316 such operations in progress by the FBI in 1983, of which 53 were major, long-term cases.

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT?
WEEKEND
EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

Ethnic Conflict in Indonesia Strains Relations With Papua New Guinea

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — An ethnic conflict between Indonesians, most of whom are Malays, and the indigenous inhabitants of the Indonesian state of Irian Jaya, who are Melanesians, has strained relations between Indonesia and a neighbor, Papua New Guinea.

The conflict has been sharpened by persistent illegal border crossings and other problems along the jungle boundary between the two countries. A three-day round of talks on the issue between Indonesia's foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, and the foreign minister of Papua New Guinea, Rabbie Namuiel, ended here recently with scant visible achievement.

Indonesia has taken on a mission to change the tribal society of the 1.2 million or so Irian Jaya people, who belong to the Papua branch of the Melanesian ethnic group.

from the stone age to the 20th century," an Indonesian official said.

The Indonesians are relocating poor farmers from the overcrowded island of Java and other islands to Irian Jaya, which is four times Java's size but has less than 1 percent of Java's population.

Dr. Mochtar said that only one-third of the 136,000 families to be moved to Irian Jaya in the 1984-1989 five-year plan would be Javanese. He said the rules of the program, which is called "transmigration" and applies to Sumatra, Sulawesi and other underpopulated islands besides Irian Jaya, specify that one-third of each new settlement on Irian Jaya will be turned over to indigenous people.

Spokesmen for dissident Melanesians, who have been fighting the Indonesians sporadically for years, accuse the Indonesians of land piracy, which Jakarta officials deny. To the Indonesians, a multicul-

tural society whose national motto is "Unity in Diversity," nothing less than the national integrity is at stake in this emotional dispute.

The speech of Melanesian protest against the outside incursion is an organization called the Free Papua Movement. It has a counterpart in Papua New Guinea, where the political importance of the large Papuan community is indicated by the country's official name.

The trouble began when Indonesia took over what is now Irian Jaya from the Dutch after an armed confrontation, intervention by the United Nations and an "act of free choice" in which local Melanesian leaders, selected by Jakarta, chose to join Indonesia in 1969.

Opposition has continued, and there have been so many accusations against Indonesia that a human rights organization in Jakarta plans to open a branch office in Jayapura, the Irian Jaya capital.

Olympic Torch Ceremony Delayed, Pageant Canceled

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

ATHENS — Greece has postponed until next week the Olympic torch-lighting ceremony in Olympia and has canceled the pageantry and relay to Athens that is traditionally part of the event, according to sources on the Greek Olympic Committee.

No official plans stand, the sources said Tuesday, the torch will be lighted in a ceremony Monday, and then beamed electronically from Olympia to New York. From there it will be hand-carried on a 9,000-mile (14,400-kilometer) route across the United States, reaching Los Angeles for the July 28 opening ceremonies of the Summer Games.

The flame was to have been lighted Thursday, relayed to Athens and beamed from there. But the Greek Olympic Committee said it would have nothing to do with the transfer of the torch to the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

The postponement was necessary so that the electronic transmission equipment, which had been set up in Athens, could be dismantled and taken to Olympia.

Both the Socialist Greek government and the Greek Olympic Committee have objected to what they call the commercialization of the Games. Their complaints center on the Los Angeles committee's soliciting contributions of \$3,000 a kilometer from runners who want to carry the flame in the relay across the United States.

The U.S. donations will be turned over to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Family YMCA and the Special Olympics.

Gordon Jenkins, Author Of U.S. Hit Songs, Dies

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Gordon Jenkins, 73, a composer-arranger-conductor whose "Manhattan Tower" suite brought him critical acclaim while popular songs like "P.S., I Love You" and "San Fernando Valley" topped record charts, died Tuesday at his home in Malibu, California.

He suffered from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, popularly known as Lou Gehrig's Disease.

Besides writing music for movies and night-club shows, he made records and albums with his own orchestra and with such performers as Louis Armstrong, Frank Sinatra, Arnie Shaw, Judy Garland, Peggy Lee, Martha Tilton, Ethel Merman and Nat (King) Cole.

■ Other deaths: May McAvoy, 62, a silent-screen beauty who played Esther to Ramon Navarro's "Ben Hur" and Al Jolson's girlfriend in the first feature-length talking picture, "The Jazz Singer," last Thursday at her home in Los Angeles.

Carlton D. Smith, 79, a radio announcer who introduced President Franklin D. Roosevelt for his "fireside chats," Friday in Naples, Florida, after a heart attack.

Antonio C. Artero, 79, who won the Presidential Medal of Freedom for hiding a U.S. Navy radioman,

New York City Lawyers To Donate Time To Pro

New York Times Service

CITY BAR ASSOCIATION — Officials of the City Bar Association have announced that some of New York's largest law firms and corporate legal departments will devote substantially more of their time to supplying legal services to the poor.

They said Tuesday that this might mean more than making up for the effects of cuts by the Reagan administration in federal legal services programs. Under the plan, law offices employing more than 5,000 of the city's 35,000 lawyers will provide 30 hours a year per lawyer to public-service work, primarily to civil cases involving fraud, landlord-tenant matters and the wrongful denial of government benefits.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

GENERAL MANAGER

Rapidly expanding international pharmaceutical company with operations in many countries is now implementing plans to become a major force in the French market and is seeking a General Manager to be based in Paris.

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SCIENCE

A 'Backward' Look For Small Planes?

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The makers of small turboprop business aircraft are returning to an idea used by the Wright brothers with a "backward" configuration they say will make their new craft virtually stall-proof.

The Beech Aircraft Corp.'s Starship-1 prototype and the Gates Learjet Corp.'s GP-180 mock-up, with their short, whisker-like front wings and swept-back Star Wars appearance, do not look much like the plane flown in 1903 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

But with their nose-mounted wings and rear "pusher" propellers, they echo the aeronautical design of the earliest airplanes.

An 85-percent scale model of the Starship has now flown about 220 hours on a schedule aiming at certification and sale of full-scale craft at the end of next year.

Aeronautical tests of the GP-180, which exists so far only in plywood, have been successful enough for its developers to have committed it to production and to

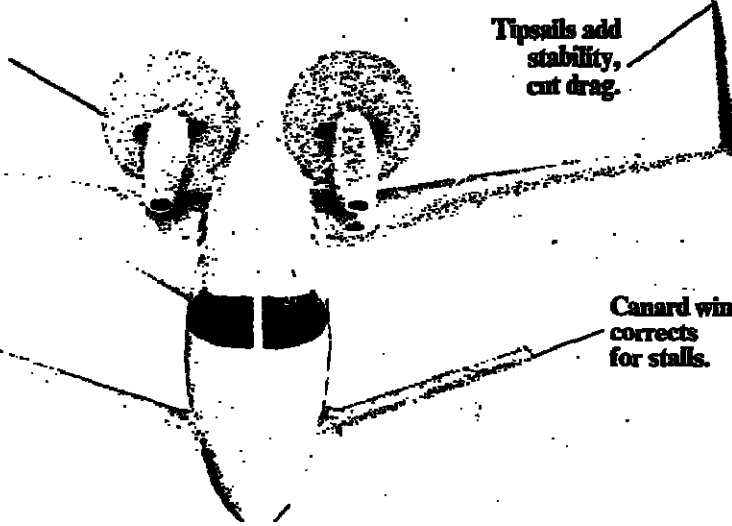
plan marketing it a year after the Beech aircraft.

The rear-wing design, known as "canard," the French word for duck, because of its "backward" look, with its smaller wings in front of the larger ones, is combined in varying degrees in these new craft with advanced materials and new production techniques.

"They are taking a whole step forward in performance in business jets," said Drew Steckette of the General Aviation Manufacturers' Association, a trade group representing aircraft manufacturers.

He said the 12,500-pound Starship's projected 400-mile-an-hour (650 kilometers an hour) cruising speed and 3,300-foot-a-minute climb rate were well above the performance of standard 8-to-10-passenger turboprops.

Two smaller companies are also developing small planes of similar design and today, said Charles Arnold of the Federal Aviation Administration, "Everyone is looking at canards. They've got their little skunk works back there trying to see whether they can apply the design to their particular niche."

Starship 1's
"pusher"
propellers.

The New York Times

Beech Aircraft's Starship 1 prototype: A throwback to the Wright brothers.

The advantage of the canard configuration is that its front wing automatically corrects a stall as soon as it begins, making the design particularly stable in the air.

A stall is the situation in which the air flow separates from the upper surface of the wing, leading to a loss of lift and causing the aircraft to fall.

In the most common configuration, an aircraft's wing has a hump on top, so that the air must flow faster over this curved surface to rejoin the airflow over the flat and therefore shorter bottom surface.

Following Bernoulli's Law of physics, the slower-flowing air under the wing exerts more pressure than the faster current above it, forcing the aircraft upward.

If the fast-flowing current is separated from the upper surface, the air above the wing becomes more stagnant and may begin to swirl or buffet, the pressure can increase to match or exceed that below the wing, and the aircraft is forced downward.

This is what happened Jan. 13, 1982, when ice on the wings of an Air Florida jetliner changed their

configuration, causing the air flow to separate from the surface and forcing the aircraft down into the Potomac River with the loss of 78 lives, according to Gary Hicks of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

A stall is most often caused when the nose of an aircraft suddenly points upward, increasing the angle of attack into the wind and causing the flow of air to separate about midway across the sharply angled wing's surface.

In conventional aircraft, the stall usually affects one wing first, causing the airplane to drop toward the stalled side and begin to roll. If this is not corrected, the craft will plummet, spinning around its own

nose, which will be pointed down at about a 60-degree angle.

The canard design sets its small forward wings at a higher angle of attack than its large rear wings, assuring that they will stall first if the craft tries to put its nose up.

When the forward wings lose lift, they fall from their high angle of attack, automatically correcting the stall.

Even if the pilot pulls his stick all the way back and cuts his power, the classic stall maneuver, according to Michael Potts, a spokesman for Beech Aircraft, "The nose will just sit there and bob up and down."

"You can stall the forward wing, but with this design, because of the

positioning of the wings, the aft wing will not stall," Mr. Potts said. "This was a key in the Wright brothers' design because it allowed them to survive long enough to learn how to fly," he said.

The development of a tail to add stability "stunned the world," according to Mr. Steckette, and by 1910 a new Wright brothers design with a tail was the conventional style.

Over the years, apart from such quantum leaps as the introduction of jet engines, Mr. Steckette said, advances in aircraft performance have come with higher horsepower, which implies extra fuel and extra weight.

He said improvements in performance with conventional design and conventional construction materials had reached a "wall of performance" and progress was coming in relatively small increments.

The canard design, coupled with the new materials, is a departure, according to Mr. Arnold, manager of the flight test section for the small plane certification directorate of the Federal Aviation Association.

"It's certainly different — probably a great deal different — from what we've had in the last several years," Mr. Arnold said. "It's probably the biggest change since the days of swept-wing aircraft in the late 1950s and '60s, in terms of real changes in concepts we've been used to dealing with."

Even the meaning of such basic words as "tail" will have to be tailored especially for the canards during the certification process, he said.

Tomorrow Usually IS Another Day

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When life's miseries and upsets lead people to say that something has "ruined my day," they may be comforted to know that it will not ruin their tomorrow.

Scarlett O'Hara's faith that "After all, tomorrow is another day" is borne out by new research on how quickly people — or at least working men, recover their peace of mind after suffering intense distress, such as that caused by an argument with their wives or a problem with a co-worker. The research, conducted by Arthur Stone and John Neale of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, was reported on in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

In the study, 30 married couples monitored the major events of the husband's day, and his moods, for an average of 86 consecutive days.

The researchers looked in particular at events with what they called a "psychological punch," such as being disciplined at work or learning that one is the subject of a lawsuit. Anger or depression are the most frequent responses, and those were among the feelings monitored in the research.

Although the researchers examined the responses to events outside the home, such as being criticized at work or seeing an auto accident, the most common

disturbing events in the group studied were family problems — arguments with a spouse or being reprimanded by one, having to discipline a child, sickness in the family.

Although the distressing events had a pronounced effect for the worse on the men's moods, their moods bounced back to normal levels the next day.

The events were not as devastating as, say, the death of a spouse or child, which some scales rate as the most potent of stresses and whose effects are long-lasting. However, some were almost as severe, Dr. Stone said in an interview. "The events were quite upsetting," he emphasized.

What accounts for the recuperative powers of a day? A good night's sleep? Simple passage of time?

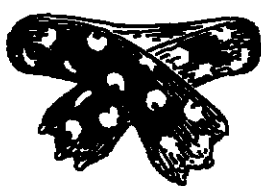
"We don't really understand how people can recover so fully in just one day," Dr. Stone said. "We weren't expecting it."

The study also revealed that Mondays are not as "blue" as commonly thought.

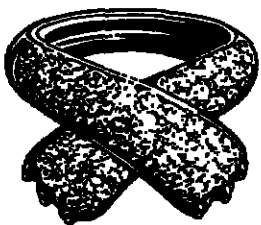
When moods are compared on each day of the week, Monday is no worse than Tuesday through Thursday. The best days of the week, not surprisingly, are Friday through Sunday, with Sunday the very best for moods.

"Even though people believe in blue Mondays," Dr. Stone said, "Monday is not that bad. It's just in contrast to Sunday that they seem so awful."

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TURKEY

A SPECIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984

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New Party Structure Is Shaken by Vote In Local Elections

By George Coats

ANKARA — The nationwide local elections in March were designed by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to establish his primacy in Turkish politics and to reinforce his general election victory last November. As such they were a success.

Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party, with its symbol of a bee hovering over a honeycomb in the shape of Turkey, swept the board for the second time in four months, and in the succeeding days, as the results were still coming in, he managed to gain on his side many successful candidates who had not campaigned under his aegis.

But the picture may not represent such a successful outcome for Turkish democracy in the longer term. The local election results reinforced Mr. Ozal's claim to be "Turkey's favorite politician." But they undermined the legitimacy of the other two parties represented in the parliament elected in November. They also showed that two others, banned from participating in November, are the real opposition.

This constituency has its roots in the reasons for — and actions of — the military regime, which took power in September 1980, and handed over power to Mr. Ozal last December.

In January 1980, the generals had made public their growing impatience with the country's politicians and their failure to find a common front to come to grips with the economic turmoil and terrorism that had brought the country to the verge of a civil war.

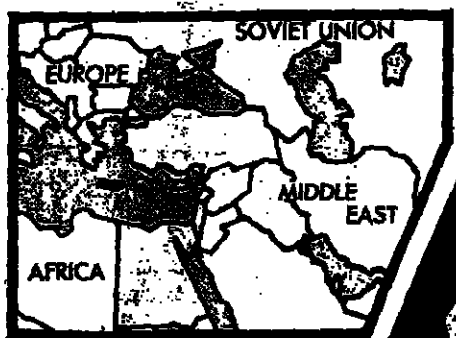
In particular they blamed the country's two leading parties and their leaders, Süleyman Demirel of the conservative Justice Party and

Bülent Ecevit of the left-center Republican People's Party, for putting partisan interests and their personal animosity for one another above the interests of the nation.

Before relinquishing power last December, they had dissolved the pre-coup parties and banned their leaders from taking part in politics for a decade. They had also rewritten the electoral law with the intention of preventing future governments from being hamstrung by the necessity of finding coalition partners. (They did so by requiring parties to gain 10 percent of the national vote before they could enter the parliament.)

As parties began to form last year in preparation for November's elections, they had to pass a vetoing process to ensure to the general satisfaction that they were not mere

(Continued on Page 10)



Austerity Plan Draws Praise, but Future Is Uncertain

By Axel Krause

ANKARA — Shortly after his election victory in March, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, looking both tired and exhilarated, said that he would press ahead with implementing his ambitious economic austerity program and very gradually restore the country to full democracy.

"The people here are looking to the future with confidence, and we shall implement our program very vigorously," Mr. Ozal said in an interview at his official residence. The austerity program, which he established shortly after Turkey's parliamentary elections last November, has drawn praise from the international business community, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and key allies, notably the United States.

Turkey has also remained stable during the last several years. Nevertheless, new and increasingly complex uncertainties have emerged recently. These include political pressures generated by attacks on the government by new leftist and rightist opposition parties in Turkey; continued criticism from West European and U.S. parliamentarians challenging Turkey's slowness in re-establishing human and political rights; and expressions of caution about the economy. The OECD, for example, recently questioned the government's capacity to refinance a substantial increase in foreign debt repayments starting in 1985.

Complicating the outlook is a gradual resurgence of Moslem influence, reflected by the strong showing in the local elections by the small Moslem Prosperity Party, and by Mr. Ozal's commitment to strengthening overall relations with

Iran, Iraq and Libya, which are also Turkey's key trading partners, as well as with Arab states in the Gulf.

There have been hints of anti-Americanism. Political and business leaders, mainly in Ankara and in Istanbul, said in private conversations that they were exasperated with the U.S. Congress and, to a lesser degree, by the Reagan administration, for being influenced — unduly, these leaders felt — by the so-called Greek lobby in Washington, particularly regarding Cy-

(Continued on Next Page)

Cyprus Issue Threatens Improvement of Relations With U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — Steadily improving relations between the United States and Turkey have been endangered by developments in the U.S. Congress during an election year.

Touched off by events in Cyprus, tempers have flared on all sides of what are volatile and emotional issues. They threaten to bring back the bitterness and antagonism that characterized the period of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey a decade ago.

Until a few weeks ago, Reagan administration officials were saying confidently that Congress had learned a great deal from the "mis-

taken" 1974 arms embargo against Turkey. The embargo was repealed in 1978.

The administration officials said that the lawmakers, while upset by several recent developments on Cyprus and in the Aegean, had been convinced that legislation aimed at Turkey would only complicate the situation in southern Europe and cause severe setbacks in an expanding and increasingly important U.S.-Turkish security relationship.

But on March 28, an 11-to-7 vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee set in motion events that pointed toward new legislative and diplomatic clashes.

The committee, responding to congressional frustration about as-

pects of Turkish policy and to growing anger in the Greek-American community, voted through an amendment to tie \$215 million in U.S. military grants for Turkey to certain concessions on Cyprus.

The amendment, which is reported to have originated in a Greek-American organization, would permit this money to flow only if President Ronald Reagan could certify that Turkish troops had returned the former Greek Cypriot city of Varosha to the Cyprus government for resettlement of refugees, ending 10 years of occupation.

"I could not think of a worse thing to do to our ally Turkey at this time," Richard Haass, the

State Department's Cyprus coordinator, told the committee shortly before the vote. Mr. Haass warned that neither Turkey nor Turkish Cypriots would be likely to act positively "under this kind of pressure."

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware and a sponsor of the amendment, charged that the Reagan administration had been "drastically increasing the amount [of aid] for Turkey, without doing anything for Greece." Senator Paul Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland and a key supporter of the amendment, cited the Turkish Cypriot "unilateral declaration of independence" last November 15 as a major cause of dissatisfaction. Another irritant was a naval skirmish in the Aegean Sea on March 8 between Turkey and Greece. U.S. diplomats had worked to prevent the conflict from spreading. The Greek Embassy in Washington, meanwhile, handed out to members of Congress, journalists and others a 36-page color pamphlet called "Threat in the Aegean" with a lightning bolt on the cover that talked about "Turkish designs on Greece."

A counterpart of the Senate committee's "Varosha provision" will be submitted as an amendment to the foreign aid bill on the floor of the House. Such amendments may also be attached to appropriations

(Continued on Next Page)

BASIC DATA

POPULATION:

45,747,000; Istanbul, 2,772,708; Ankara, 1,877,755; Izmir, 757,854. AREA: 779,452 square kilometers (300,947 square miles).

EXPORTS (1983):

\$4.47 million. Agriculture, \$1.37 million; mining, \$155,000; industry, \$2.94 million. IMPORTS (1983): \$7.32 million. Agriculture, \$92,000; mining, \$2.78 million; industry, \$4.45 million.

OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS:

negative \$260 million. EXTERNAL DEBT (September, 1983): \$17.638 billion.

CURRENCY:

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İş pronounced as in Turkish, means business.

TURKEY

Turkish Government Is Pressing Ahead With Austerity, but Future Uncertain

(Continued From Page 7)

prus, and for not providing Turkey with more military and economic aid. "We consider ourselves Western, but we are not happy at all with the behavior of your Congress, and the related, annoying pressures from European parliamentarians," said a member of Mr. Ozal's cabinet.

"These ideas and groups play right into the hands of those trying to destabilize Turkey," he said, gesturing to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on a map in his office. "And since this message does not seem to be getting across in Washington, we can only caution Americans: There could be repercussions," he added, declining to specify what he had in mind.

Meanwhile, Turkish leaders, diplomatic observers, academics and journalists said in interviews that while Mr. Ozal had made headway in reforming the economy, crucial political and social issues remained unresolved. Such as the role of three political parties that scored impressive gains in the local elections but are not represented in the parliament. These include the leftist Social Democracy Party, which obtained 23.5 percent of the national vote; the center True Path Party, which obtained 14 percent; and the Moslem party, which obtained 4.4 percent. Each of the parties were barred, among others, from presenting candidates in the November elections.

"There is a very relative democracy here now, but everything is more complicated with new political momentum building up, particularly on the left. But one must not lose sight of these growing Islamic pressures, which go deep in the society, yet are very difficult to quantify," said a senior diplomatic official of a key Western government.

In the view of the official and other Western observers outside the country, the central question facing the government in the next several years is whether Mr. Ozal can succeed in meshing the political movements with his restrictive austerity program. "Islam and Turkish-style democracy, when combined with monetarist-oriented economic reform, generally do not mix well — the overriding problem here is one of digestion," the official said. He noted that Turkey has the lowest annual per-capita income of the OECD's 24 members, (less than \$2,000), which is considerably below Portugal, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Few observers question that the local elections were a clear victory for Mr. Ozal's center-right Mother-

land Party, which won roughly 41 percent of the popular vote and control of many provinces and all the key cities. The vote was widely seen as a clear mandate for him to continue reforming the economy, including moves to attract foreign investments, further reduce the chronic inflation and unemployment, and reform the government's cumbersome bureaucracy. Mr. Ozal said he plans no parliamentary elections during his five-year term, which continues until 1988.

Meanwhile, Kenan Evren, the former general who was elected to a seven-year term as president in 1982, continues to wield enormous power and influence, particularly over all security-related matters. In the interview, the Turkish leader also made the following points:

- The government fears that "anarchy" could revive, which explains why martial law remains in effect in most provinces throughout much of the country and in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. But Mr. Ozal conceded that the military commanders and the presidency tightly controlled information regarding underground political activities, which deliberately has not been shared with the 400 members of parliament. "You can still catch young people in the streets who are armed and dangerous... That is the problem," he said.

- Mr. Ozal pledged to work for a gradual easing of martial-law restrictions — among other things, these restrictions severely hinder journalists' ability to operate, according to Turkish editors.
- He ruled out any immediate amnesty for prisoners. "There are about 20,000 criminals in our jails, but very few political prisoners," he said in response to questions about the treatment of prisoners. Helsinki Watch, a U.S. human rights group, recently said political prisoners numbered between 50,000 and 100,000, and were being detained "under harsh, often unbearable conditions," which include the use of torture and the death penalty.

- Strengthening the "middle pillar," or Turkey's middle class, remains a key priority in his government reform program. It involves attempting to reduce the country's chronic inflation, which in the second half of 1983 had accelerated to about 40 percent and has remained a key source of concern for the OECD and the IMF. Their officials have warned Ankara that it will be difficult to control future price rises.

But Mr. Ozal, who has been the country's architect of economic reform dating to 1980 when Mr. Evren came to power in a bloodless coup, said that "they [the OECD] may be right about the difficulties, but we are trying to get inflation

down to 30 percent — and we think we can succeed." He added that the government would, for example, remain firm in holding down demands for substantial wage increases by trade unions.

- The government is equally determined to press for broad economic development aimed at removing "imbalances" between regions, primarily by encouraging new investments, including by foreign companies, and by providing better housing, particularly for lower-income groups. A major concern, Mr. Ozal added, was growing unemployment. Union leaders said that it had reached a record 3.5 million persons and was rising, particularly among young people. He also said that his government was moving ahead on long-delayed efforts to streamline Turkey's cumbersome, maddening government bureaucracy.

- While reaffirming his strong commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United States, which he said he would like to visit, Mr. Ozal renewed his call for a freeze on all controversial issues with Greece. Mainly, they involved what he termed his "pre-occupations" with Western hostility to the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot government on Cyprus and Western support for Greece on such bilateral issues as rights in the Aegean Sea.

- "I know we have problems with Greece, but my formula would be to freeze all the problems and concentrate on developing our trade, business and investments and tourism, which could help improve our relations," Mr. Ozal said.

Most outside observers consulted on these matters agreed with the

Turkish government that considerable progress has been made in developing the economy in some key aspects: sharply reducing inflation, stimulating exports, which were increasing rapidly during the first three months of 1984, and reducing a large current deficit in the balance of payments to about \$1 billion. This last improvement played a crucial role in Western governments' reopening official credits and credit guarantees in 1982 and 1983. International banks also subscribed several, medium-sized Euroloans and expanded short-term credit lines.

Although Turkish officials said

"Turkey has remained stable during the last several years but new and increasingly complex uncertainties have emerged recently."

that they were actively negotiating a range of foreign investment ventures in such fields as agribusiness, mining and oil exploration, including with U.S. companies, international agencies have questioned if and when these ventures will materialize. They noted that capital flows to date have been modest.

Matters could be complicated next year, according to one agency's assessment, by Turkey's need to refinance a substantial increase in foreign debt repayments as grace periods on rescheduled government and private debts draw to a close. A shortfall of \$1.5 billion has been predicted by the OECD.

"We say the shortfall will be more like \$1 billion — and we can handle it," said Ekrem Pakdemirli, undersecretary of the treasury and foreign trade. "Commercial banks outside Turkey will certainly help, since our image is improving, along with expanding exports, and foreign investments that will materialize," he said. "The economy is doing better," Mr. Pakdemirli said, adding that the lira, which has been floating in world currency markets, will be "moving toward full convertibility" in the next several years.

Opposition political leaders expressed reservations and sharp differences with the government's approach, particularly its heavy emphasis on developing the private sector and supporting expansion of several large holding companies, and in particular, the large, family-owned Enka group in Istanbul. "Ozal's models are the Japanese and Korean systems... operating the entire government like an economic ministry," said Yildirim Avcı, head of the True Path Party,

which has urged a wider role for government investments. "The private sector, particularly companies like Enka, cannot do it all," Mr. Avcı said.

Enka is Turkey's largest construction and trading group with close links to the government, and it is expanding internationally. "We do not hide the fact that we agree with Mr. Ozal's policies and that we consider our improving earnings to be helping the national balance of payments," said Sarik Tara, Enka's chairman and its largest single shareholder.

Erdal Inonu, head of the Social Democratic Party and a U.S.-educated professor of physics, said that, although Mr. Ozal needed more time to achieve his goals, his austerity program could produce new tensions in Turkey, particularly among low-income groups. "The people who voted for us — and we are the largest party on the left — felt that we also needed greater social justice and a full return to democracy... This is as important as reducing inflation," he said.

Mr. Inonu, who during the recent election campaign called on the government to arrange an amnesty for political prisoners and to grant greater political freedoms, said he also was disappointed in the fact that to date the government has established "few or no substantial investments or ventures" involving foreign companies. His party, political observers said, may merge with the Populist Party, which has 30.4 percent, or 117, of the seats in the parliament.

But a merger of the two leftist parties, which could lead to seating members of the Social Democratic Party in the parliament, has remained an open question. The outcome will depend on decisions made by the congresses of the two parties, which could be organized within six months, according to Yaser Aysev, spokesman for the Populist Party. "What is certain is that we have many reservations about Mr. Ozal's policy, which resembles that of Mrs. Thatcher — raising interest rates, freezing wages and generally deflating the economy," he said. "Such squeezing, with rising unemployment, could lead to social unrest here," he added.

Strong support for the merger of the parties was expressed by top officials of the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions, representing about 1.8 million workers. The confederation has repeatedly criticized limitations on its activities, which it considers legitimate, such as the right to strike and to undertake political activity. Similar sup-

port has come from hundreds of university professors, many of whom have been fired or eased out of their jobs, as well as from Turkish newspaper editors and reporters who commented, but on the condition that they not be identified.

"Many of our readers still do not even know we are writing under restrictive pressures from the martial-law commanders, and which are backed up with the threat of closing down our papers if we report on torture in prisons, or criticize the military," the editor of a leading newspaper said. "We hope that with the restoration of full democracy — and more liberal voices in parliament — our rights to publish freely will be re-established," he added.

Helsinki Watch, analyzing problems encountered by the press, quoted a Turkish editor as saying: "Orders are telephoned in each

day. We are told not to criticize the decrees of the generals, or the election procedures. We can't write about prison conditions or hunger strikes. If we get permission to attend a trial, we have to obey the press restrictions. We can't report testimonies in court about torture, and we can't even say that we have been prevented from reporting certain things. Our readers may not even know that we are writing under censorship."

Commenting on the recent election results, Bulent Ecevit, a former prime minister who has been barred from active political life for 10 years, said that "what is important now is not what has happened, but what will happen henceforth." In an interview at his apartment outside Ankara, Mr. Ecevit said that "even though people are speaking freely in the coffee houses, they cannot make themselves heard by those who rule the

country... The right of assembly is restricted."

Mr. Ecevit, who along with other former political leaders is barred from being quoted in the Turkish news media and who was jailed three times under the recent military regime for expressing views, called for "an equitable nest" for political prisoners, abolition of the death penalty, an end to press censorship and martial law, and the lifting of restrictions labor rights.

Failure to reform and ease restrictions in what he termed "practical terms" could trigger "practical tensions and polarization, leading to even steeper declines on the way to democracy," said Mr. Ecevit added that he welcomed the local elections, the first held in Turkey since 1977, and re-establishment of a multiparty system. "These steps are all positive," he said.

The Cyprus Issue and U.S. Relation

(Continued From Page 7)

measures. The chances seem strong that, in one form or another, Congress will act to tie Turkish aid to Cyprus "progress" in a way that is unacceptable and offensive to the Turkish government.

Expressions of outrage from Turkey and from Turkish Cypriots following the March 28 vote tended to keep the pot boiling on Capitol Hill. Moreover, the exchange of ambassadors on April 17 between Ankara and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus provided a new basis for congressional ire, and drew an unusually strong public protest from the State Department.

According to congressional and administration sources, several ingredients combined to produce the political reaction:

- A congressional perception that, in return for lifting of the U.S. arms embargo, Turkey was obligated to take steps toward solution of the Cyprus problem.

Early in 1984, negotiations involving Greece, Turkey, the Cypriot parties and the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, were promoted by U.S. diplomats, especially the State Department counselor, Edward J. Derwinski. The aim was to obtain the turnover of unoccupied Varosha to UN control and Greek Cypriot resettlement as symbolic evidence of progress. At the moment of decision in late February, according to an administration source, the Turkish Cypriot leader,

Rauf Denktaş, backed away from the plan.

- The Turkish Cypriot independence announcement of Nov. 15, which offended Congress all the more because it followed by only three days final approval of a hard-fought foreign aid measure providing more than \$700 million in military aid to Turkey.

The announcement of the unilateral declaration of independence was a shock both on Capitol Hill and within the Reagan administration. The immediate U.S. protest about the move and the U.S. vote in the UN Security Council to declare the action "legally invalid" proved ineffective, contributing to even more frustration here.

- A renewed high level of political activity among Greek-Americans in the 1984 U.S. election campaigns after two years of relative quiet following the October 1981 election of Andreas Papandreu.

Papandreu's election was very divisive in the Greek-American community and there was a full political activity, a congressional source said. As Mr. Papandreu's policies emerged as acceptable and workable in relation to the United States and as the U.S. election rhythm picked up, the Greek community returned to politics in local areas and on Capitol Hill with renewed fervor and clout. The "Greek lobby," as it sometimes is called, is reputed by its operatives and by independent observers to be better organized and more profes-

sional in its workings than before.

If it were not for the congressional developments, Turkish-AU relations would be considered unusually good.

U.S.-Turkish military cooperation has been at a high level, as evidenced by the U.S.-backed plan for construction of improved air in Eastern Turkey.

The increase in proposed military aid to Turkey in early 1984 was the largest for any country in the world, and the administration requested for additional aid. Congress early this year was a same high level.

Politically, the Nov. 6 p

mentary elections were seen by Reagan administration as a step toward restoration of democracy in Turkey.

Economically, the steps taken by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in early 1984 to liberalize international transactions were considered wise and even courageous. The administration has been cautiously optimistic that, in conjunction with an improving international economic climate, these and other economic reforms of the last several years will generate a Turkish recovery.

The issue on Capitol Hill, for, is the hot spot in the improved Turkish-American relations. The danger, in the administration officials, is that trouble could grow.



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TURKEY

The Ataturk Heritage

'He would probably see his true heirs in those who are trying to build a functioning parliamentary system on the foundations he laid.'

ANKARA—A Turkish journalist looked puzzled. It was 1981, the year after the military intervention, which he and many of his generation supported. "My son hates mathematics," he confided, "and today he told me that midway through the lesson his teacher said, 'That's enough about math, now let's talk about Ataturk,' and all the kids, including my son, said, 'No, let's talk about mathematics.'"

When the military took power in 1980, they inherited a divided nation, torn by terrorism of the right and left. To reunite Turkish society, they fell back on Ataturkism, the social cement that to date had never failed Turkey. They took full advantage of the fact that the year after they came to power was the centenary of Ataturk's birth, as the children in the math lessons discovered.

To people of middle age and above, the renewed message of Ataturkism brought comfort, the security of seeing accepted values reasserted. But to the young, from whose ranks many of the terrorists had been recruited, the appeal appeared to be arid.

These younger people had grown up knowing no other society than that brought about by Ataturk's reforms—and they wanted to take these reforms further and sometimes in different directions.

Professor Hicri Fisek, one of the founding members of the Social Democrats (SODEP), remembers how during it was his mother to dance with his father in 1924 — "playing at being Western," he said, "not wearing a head covering and dancing."

Ataturk was a complex man, an admirer of Napoleon who read John Stuart Mill and who was consumed alike by a passion for mathematics and poetry. He grew up amid the revolutionary fervor of an officer corps that was both the pampered pet of Sultan Abdul Hamid II and the only sector of society that had the power to unseat him. But the leaders of the Young Turks' rebellion of 1908 shunned Ataturk aside. It was only with the end of World War I—in which the Young Turks' ambitions had embroiled the Ottoman Empire and which ended with the Ottoman Sultan acquiescing in the imposition of humiliating peace terms—that Ataturk got his chance.

Emerging victorious from what

is known as Turkey's war of independence, he went on to remold and modernize Turkish society, cutting away at the institutions that he felt held it back: the Sultanate and Caliphate, the Arabic alphabet, the veil and fez, and the close link with religion.

"In the 1920s and 1930s Ataturk decided to cut relations with the Islamic and Asian world culturally, not to ban religion but to create a secular state, a policy he religiously applied," Professor Fisek said. "What he did was to try and, if you will, change by force the social structure. This was not easy after 10 centuries of Moslem influence because Islam is more than a religion, it is a code of life. But he was successful and, until 1950, 12 years after his death, religion was kept out of state problems."

For Ataturk, the only contemporary model for modernization considered viable was the Western one, and Turkey embarked on the road to Europeanization. After World War II, this found expression in Turkish membership in the Council of Europe and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and in association with the European Community.

Where Ataturkism was not successful was in creating a two-party system, both because the embryonic opposition parties he allowed periodically became a focus for those who opposed his reforms and also because of his own authoritarian temperament.

The establishment of a multiparty system came after the war when the Democrat Party, allowed to form in 1946, won the 1950 elections. The party had openly courted religious sentiment and was backed also by those who opposed other elements of the Ataturk reforms and by intellectuals captivated by the novelty of changing the government with a piece of paper in a ballot box.

The Democrats were dissolved by a military coup in 1960, the first interference by the army to put the country back on what they considered to be the rails of Ataturkism. But the success of Ataturk's program can perhaps best be seen in the developments of the turbulent 1970s, when an avowedly Islamic fundamentalist party peaked electorally at a mere 13 percent of the vote.

By then, however, there were

other identity crises coming into play. Feeling humiliated by the withdrawal without consultation of missiles from Turkey during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, the threat of President Lyndon Johnson in 1964 to remove Turkey from the protection of NATO if it went through with plans to invade Cyprus, pressure from President Richard M. Nixon in 1971 to stop poppy production, and the diplomatic isolation that followed the 1974 invasion of Cyprus, some Turkish intellectuals began to question whether Westernization and Europeanization were the only paths for Turkey.

A term of office by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit at the end of the 1970s gave these doubts a period of official sanction, and it was difficult to tell whether Turkey was a member of the OECD or of the [Third World] Group of 77, said a foreign observer who attended a UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting at the time.

The feeling now appears to be that Turkey has no option but to carry on the Western path mapped out by Ataturk, if only because the country has gone too far down the road to turn back. But links have been restored with Turkey's Islamic and Arab neighbors.

Where is Ataturkism now? His image still dominates Turkey; dressed in Western white tie and tails he gazes sternly from picture frames in all officials' offices. Similarly, his image flies throughout the world in the planes of Turkish Airlines. Recently, a journalist new to Turkey who had driven from Ankara to Istanbul asked about the orange on the plinth found in the central square of all the villages through which he had passed. Were these, he asked, some hangover from a Hittite totem cult? He was told that they were the busts of Ataturk, which were devotedly given a coat of paint annually by the villagers until they had lost all definition and become spherical.

Ataturk's heritage is more than the provision of a cult figure or a justification for periodic military interventions, however. He would probably see his true heirs in those who are trying to build a functioning parliamentary system on the foundations he laid.

—GEORGE COATS

Rise in Foreign Investment Is Expected to Continue

By Metin Munir

ISTANBUL—Attracting overseas investors became a priority of the Turkish government in 1980, when a series of bureaucratic and legislative reform measures were introduced. In the preceding years, government policy toward foreign capital alternated between half-hearted support and downright hostility.

The new measures quickly produced results. In 1980, total new foreign investment amounted to \$97 million. In 1981, as investment projects already in the pipeline were released, the figure rose to \$337 million. This was more than the cumulative value of total foreign investment made in Turkey since 1950. The inflow of foreign capital in 1982 was \$167 million; and in 1983 it was \$103 million.

These figures are not large compared to Turkey's market size, natural resources and proximity to the Middle East. However, officials are not complaining. Before 1980, a number of foreign firms had liquidated their businesses, and others were considering following suit. "Now the situation is reversed," an official said. "We are building up a reputation as a country which welcomes foreign capital. I am confident that in the course of this decade massive foreign investment will be made in Turkey."

Every year the Turkish government publishes a general incentives table, listing investments qualifying for benefits. It is possible to invest in areas that are not contained in this table, but custom duties in nonincentive fields often

run at more than 100 percent. Mining, tourism, agribusiness and petroleum have been selected as priority areas for foreign investment, and they benefit from maximum government support. However, all other fields are also open, provided "this takes place in a field of activity open to the Turkish private sector and does not run counter to a monopoly or other special privilege granted to state-owned industries."

The general incentive table grants total exemption from customs duty for top priority investments like tourism and petroleum and deferred duty over five years for less favored fields of investment. The government also provides (either directly or through specialized banks and commercial banks) many subsidized loans.

The most favorable terms are in tourism, where loans are offered at 15 percent per annum (inflation is currently estimated at 35 percent) covering up to 60 percent of the investment cost.

Investors can also claim investment allowances deductible from their taxable income. The basic rate is 30 percent but it can be as high as 40 percent for agribusiness and tourism and 60 percent for investments in areas designated as underdeveloped. Exporters can retain up to 50 percent of their foreign currency earnings to finance imports.

It is also possible to benefit from subsidized export credits available through the banking system. An allow-

ance against taxable income is granted to manufacturers at the rate of 20 percent of total export revenue.

Since 1980, when the initial decree was issued, the government has published supplementary legislation to smooth the way. A new decree, issued in April, allows foreigners to set up import-export houses, representative, service and consultancy offices for a minimum investment of \$50,000. Also, foreigners can now buy equity in Turkish companies with a minimum investment of \$50,000.

It is now relatively easy to obtain go-ahead from the Foreign Investment Department. The formalities that before 1980 took years to complete now take weeks or months. But once the investment permit is obtained one must contend with a bureaucracy and legislation that is unmatched in complexity in Europe. There are few things an investor can do without first obtaining permission from the various agencies. Delays are common. It can take almost a year to obtain permits to buy land and build a factory. It takes weeks for officials to examine investment goods that arrive at the docks and allow their release.

Furthermore, although the government says that loans are available at subsidized rates, often none are available. Invariably, delays occur in securing them. However, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal is committed to cutting red tape, which is seen as one of the most formidable obstacles to Turkey's development. If he succeeds, he will make life easier for both Turkish and foreign investors.

Construction Industry Scores in North Africa, Middle East

ISTANBUL—Turkish contractors, who began to seek work abroad in the mid-1970s as a result of the shrinking domestic market and economic recession, have gained a strong foothold in the Middle East and North Africa.

Because official records are not up to date, it is not possible to determine the exact volume of contracts, but they are variously estimated at between \$13 million and \$19 million. A more correct figure is probably \$15 million, estimated by Ozur Olmen, a leading Turkish expert and the executive secretary-general of the Association of Turkish Contractors in Libya.

This figure indicates that the volume of contracts has declined. Most of the 100 or so Turkish contractors working abroad are unable to find new work, although the larger companies continue to prosper. Some, mainly in Libya, are unable to complete projects at hand.

In the 1950s, Turkey embarked on a period of building and industrialization that continued well into the late 1970s. "In the beginning the work was being done by foreigners while we watched," said Mr. Olmen. "In this period 95 percent of most construction work was foreign. The situation now is the opposite."

Mr. Olmen said that the same development progress occurred in the Middle East 25 years later,

when Arab countries built up oil wealth. "By this time," he said, "we had the experience to do for them what foreigners had once done for us."

The first company to win a contract abroad was the large Sezai Turkes-Fevzi Akkaya Group (STFA), which built the Tripoli harbor. Libya became a school of Turkish contractors; dozens of Turkish companies won tenders for various jobs there. Libya attracted Turkish contractors for various reasons. Because living conditions are difficult, most Western firms avoided the country or tendered high prices. Turkey and Libya have always enjoyed warm relations for historic reasons.

Turkish contractors are estimated to have won contracts totaling \$9 billion in Libya. About half of the projects have been completed. Most of the rest of the contracts are in Saudi Arabia, worth \$3.5 billion, and Iraq, \$1.3 billion.

Because some contractors in Libya failed to fulfill their obligations, the Turkish government has decided to disqualify smaller firms from tendering for work overseas. A system will be set up to allow only those firms satisfying the government's conditions to be permitted to operate abroad. Two committees have been set up to deal with the problems of Turkish contractors in Libya and to classify firms qualifying for overseas work.

The government is also making contacts to secure a larger share of the lucrative but highly competitive Turkish market. Engineering and management are the most important elements in the Turkish successes. Another element of strength is thought to be the homogeneous work force of Turkish engineers and Turkish workers. Western firms employ workers from a variety of countries.

"We now have a large machinery park," said Nurettin Kocak, a leading Turkish contractor, enumerating other points of strength. "We've learnt how the game is played internationally. We have sources of credit and we can follow the latest technical developments. Our chances of winning new contracts are larger than they were in the seventies."

The repatriance of profits from completed work and workers' savings (it is estimated that there are 250,000 construction workers overseas) is estimated to be more than \$700 million this year.

The current squeeze in the international construction market favors firms with connections in more than one market, in particular those associated with large holding companies that can depend on a broader base for financing.

In Saudi Arabia, the Saracoglu Group has won \$200 million in new projects on top of \$112 million in existing work. Cevahirler Contract-

ing and Construction Co. is ready to sign a \$285-million contract for the construction of Sultan City, a community of 800 villas 100 kilometers (about 62 miles) south of Riyadh along with related infrastructure and social facilities.

In Libya, Libas, one of the most active Turkish contractors working there, is completing drawings for \$20 million worth of accessory buildings for the housing projects of Zawiyah and Zuwarah being built by the company. Also in Libya, Sezai Turkes-Fevzi Akkaya has signed a \$330-million contract for a new harbor at Sirte. The contract is for marine works. STFA is completing another harbor in Libya at Misurata, scheduled for completion this June, worth \$240 million.

STFA is also involved in building three small harbors in Iran under Bander Abbas in the Gulf. Together the harbors are valued at \$70 million.

In Iraq, Alarko was the low bidder on a \$45-million petrochemical complex, but final approval is dependent on financing. Alarko is also active in Iran where it won two projects recently: a \$6.5-million contract to construct 10 spherical LPG storage tanks at Bandar Abbas and an \$8-million contract to provide transportable LPG trailers for the Tehran Association of LPG Distributors.

In Saudi Arabia, Enka will build

the \$9.5-million main mosque of the King Saud University. Enka's Saudi division will also undertake the \$10.2-million water-distribution system in Riyadh. Enka is bidding on two big projects: the Sadiya Island crossing in the United Arab Emirates, a 7-kilometer crossing worth \$400 million to \$500 million, and the Raslul Airport in Libya, valued at \$200 million.

A Kutlutas-Enka joint venture is completing a \$384-million Medina housing project on schedule. The three-year contract constructed 2,084 villas on 500,000 square meters of land and all related infrastructure, including streets, sewerage and electricity. The project should be completed by the end of 1985.

Kutlutas has also pioneered the use of a steel-tunneling form system, built under French license, for mass housing projects. Kutlutas officials say the system eliminates carpentry and plastering, thus cutting costs.

An Enka-Kutlutas cooperation has also been successful in Libya, where they are in the midst of constructing the \$350-million Raslanuf Industrial City. It is scheduled for completion in mid-1985.

Kutlutas also reports that it is bidding on a \$300-million tender in Libya for the construction of the Misurata industrial complex.

—METIN MUNIR

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TURKEY

VALUE AND QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
BY MAJOR SECTORS
(January-October)

	1982		1983		Percentage Change	
	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	Quantity	Value
Exports	9,942	4,377	9,128	4,474	- 8.2	2.2
Agriculture	1,986	1,562	2,533	1,375	27.5	-12.0
Mining	1,096	142	1,255	155	14.5	9.2
Industry	6,860	2,673	5,340	2,944	-22.2	10.1
Imports	18,165	6,975	21,248	7,319	17.0	4.9
Agriculture	584	163	42	92	-92.8	-43.6
Mining	13,092	2,945	14,361	2,779	9.7	-5.6
Industry	4,489	3,867	6,845	4,448	52.5	15.0

Sources: State Institute of Statistics, OECD.

Major Crossroads for Truckers
Between Europe, Middle East

ISTANBUL — Anatolia's geographical position has secured it since the dawn of history as a major route for the migration of peoples. The nomadic Turks, who began their penetration of the area following the battle of Manzikert in 1071, are only the latest.

More recently, Turkey's position between two continents has led it by 1981 to become a major crossroads for transport between Europe and the Middle East, either directly by truck or from Europe by ship to a Turkish port for overland transport to a Middle Eastern destination. In 1981, Turkey's income from transit trade reached \$600 million; in 1982, it rose to \$970 million.

The sudden increase in Middle Eastern prosperity following the jump in the price of oil in 1973 has been a major factor. So too, although Turkish transport officials deny it, has been the Iran-Iraq war.

The result is that Turkey has the largest trucking fleet in Europe. As the transit trade has grown, however, so have the protests of those who claim that the business is badly organized. In support of their contention, they point out that the amount of foreign exchange Turkey pays for its own freight charges is second only to the drain represented by its oil imports.

In the past the problem has resulted from the failure to prepare for existing structures to carry the new load while at the same time creating an imbalance by encouraging new sectors — which need less investment and effort — to

carry the extra cargo. In Turkey's case a moribund rail and shipping network has been neglected while incentives have been given to truckers to go out and get the business without enough coordination of such key elements as pricing.

Current plans are intended to remedy this situation. According to the transport master plan now being enacted, there should be a realignment of the transport split. At present, about 60 percent of goods are carried by truck, another 10 to 15 percent by rail and the rest by sea. The idea is to shift to a 50-30-20 split, if the necessary investment for infrastructure is forthcoming.

A start has been made on shipping. And the time lag involved has not been unusually excessive — at least not in getting the ideas onto the drawing board. Since 1979, the year before the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, transport of transit goods into Turkish ports has increased eightfold, from 500,000 tons in that year to about 4 million tons last year.

Turkish truckers carry the goods on from the ports. A rail link exists with Iran, but the line to Iraq has to go through Syria, which makes it unusable for political reasons.

The increase in transport trade has strained Turkish port facilities, with 11 percent of the goods being landed at Mersin and Iskenderun alone. But it is a trade that Turkey wants to encourage. Earnings are difficult to estimate, according to officials, but each ton of goods landed is said to represent \$7 in income to the port and a further \$65

gross a ton to the trucker to transport from port to destination. As a result, plans are afoot to double the capacity of Turkish ports within the next five years.

Similarly, Turkey plans an increase in its merchant fleet. At present, the merchant marine, consisting of 1.4 million deadweight tons (DWT), carries only 33 percent of Turkish imports and 5 percent of Turkish exports. Current plans would create a much more modern fleet of about 7.4 million DWTs, carrying half of Turkey's trade and entering the cross-trading market by 1993.

It is in the trucking sector that complaints are loudest. More than 550 companies have entered the international trucking market in Turkey, many running the minimum 10 trucks necessary to qualify for government incentives, which mean a customs-free purchase price for the truck on easy credit terms. The companies then employ up to 400 owner-drivers on a freelance basis. Criticisms center on the lack of fixed pricing guidelines, which means that many truckers find it more lucrative to drive empty to Europe to pick up a load for the Middle East, because they cannot get a satisfactory price to compensate for the added time, trouble and cost of going loaded to Europe. In addition, a general lack of marketing coordination, which, together with government policies, has left the export of Turkish goods increasingly in the hands of a small number of agents who, it is said, exploit the truckers.

— GEORGE COATS

Brussels Cautious on Return to Democracy

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Only weeks after the election victory that brought Turgut Ozal and his Motherland Party to power in Turkey last November, Turkish diplomats in Brussels had begun making overtures aimed at the speedy restoration of good relations with the European Community.

To the chagrin — but probably not to the surprise — of the new government in Ankara, the Community has made it plain that there will be no sudden rapprochement. Turkey's return to democracy, the diplomats were informed, does not automatically guarantee a return to the political and economic relationship that existed with the EC until General Kenan Evren stepped in with the army in 1980.

Last year's general elections, together with the March 1984 local elections that confirmed Mr. Ozal's outright majority, are of course an extremely welcome development in European eyes. But the 10 EC member states have, nevertheless, made it plain that much still needs to be accomplished before the close links of Turkey's EC associate status can be forged anew.

For the crux of the EC-Turkish problem is that a wide political gap now separates Turkey's technical situation as an EC associate member of 21 years standing from its real position as an outcast from Europe. And in its future dealings with the EC, Turkey thus retains the curious and paradoxical weapon of being able to threaten the embarrassment of the EC by lodging its formal application for full EC membership.

So far, therefore, the Community's response to the Ozal government's signals that it would welcome renewed political contacts, and reconsideration of the frozen 600 million European Currency Units (ECUs) in aid due Turkey since 1981, has been carefully vague. The message has been clear enough though, and it is that the Community still wants to see considerable progress on the human rights issue before it grants any important concessions of a political or economic nature.

The view from Brussels, EC officials say, tends to be that the Turkish general elections were "somewhat flawed," and that so far only a partial return to a free democracy has been achieved. The objections are that only three political parties were permitted to contest the election, while the military also clouded free debate before the polls

by maintaining a degree of press censorship. Turkey's critics do concede, however, that the generals did not interfere even when the least-favored party triumphed.

The EC's position is greatly complicated, meanwhile, by the fact that the member states hold widely differing views on Turkey. France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Greece form a group that for political and humanitarian reasons is still opposed to accelerating Turkey's return to the EC fold. Britain, followed at a slight distance by West Germany and Belgium, is foremost in urging the "geopolitical" case for supporting the Ozal government as a stable element in the NATO alliance and in a Middle East region being made more dangerously volatile than ever by the Iran-Iraq war.

The human rights issue is certain to receive a thorough airing when the European Parliament proceeds with its plan to hold a hearing on it in Strasbourg before midyear.

The admission by the military regime of the previous use of torture — following Amnesty International's 1982 finding that 70 deaths could be traced to maltreatment and systematic torture — has gone some way toward reassuring world opinion that the regime had turned against the torturers. Yet, suspicions that maltreatment of detainees persists are not fully allayed, and 117 cases of alleged deaths by torture during 1980-1982 are still being investigated.

Today, Turkey is far from the low point reached in 1980, when only the accident of an interpreter strike intervened to prevent Turkey from being expelled from the Council of Europe. As it is, the 1983 Turkish constitution's outlawing of the Communist Party and its concentration of tough executive powers in the presidency also continue to deny Mr. Ozal's government full democratic respectability. The complaint registered against Turkey before the European Commission of Human Rights by France, the Netherlands and Denmark is, meanwhile, still being pursued.

As the Ozal government wrestles with Turkey's intractable economic problems — high inflation and high unemployment — the EC is uncomfortably well aware that its own contribution must be in the areas of trade and aid.

Trade squabbles have been a source of constant irritation, with the EC's disapproval of the military overthrow in 1980 of the government of Süleyman Demirel adding spice to EC industries' recession-

backed complaints of unfair imports.

Recently, a team of negotiators from the European Commission began negotiations with the Turks on a new textile deal that would, unusually, set both price and quantity terms on Turkey's increasingly competitive exports to Europe. The hope was that Turkey's decision in January this year to reduce to just 5 percent the 15-percent steel surcharge it had illegally imposed on EC steel will also help the textile talks reach a positive outcome.

The unfreezing of the 600 million ECUs fourth financial protocol, however, continues to depend almost exclusively on a resolution of the human rights issue. First agreed in mid-1980, the protocol consists of soft loans that would have been in addition to the 825 million ECUs made available to Turkey since 1964. The protocols were a part of the association agreement reached by Turkey hard on the heels of Greece's associate membership of the EC.

Under the Ankara agreement full freedom of movement was to be granted to Turkish workers by 1986. There now seems increasing little likelihood that the Bonn government could agree to grant such access and risk seeing the 1.7 million Turkish workers now in Germany swelled by others at a time of mounting domestic unemployment.

The extremes and intricacies of Turkish politics are not closely followed in Brussels, where the enlargement of the EC to include Spain and Portugal is now a major preoccupation. The European Commission's own perception, though, is that Mr. Ozal does not himself yearn to see Turkey become the 13th member of the Community, and that Mr. Ozal's own lukewarm attitude to the EC is itself a reflection of Turkey's growing cultural and politico-economic attraction toward the Middle East. That does not mean that a Turkish application for full EC membership can be ruled out. For it remains Ankara's only true card in its dealings with Europe that an associate member's application for formal accession negotiations would be very hard to refuse.

Turkey is well aware of that, and it has made a number of teasing references to a membership application. EC officials do not disguise their view that such a move would "put us in a difficult position," and they refer to it as Turkey's ticking time bomb. The more realistic view, perhaps, is that such a weapon remains powerful so long as it is unused.

New Party Structure Shaken
By Vote in Local Elections

(Continued From Page 7)

reincarnations of the banned parties. As a result, only three parties were allowed to participate in the general elections.

Continuity with the military regime was offered by the National Democracy Party, led by retired General Turgut Sunalp. The success of the military regime leader, Kenan Evren, in an earlier referendum-cum-presidential election, gave an image of potency to what by polling day was known as a party of grand old men.

An alternative was offered by the left-of-center Populist Party of Necdet Calp, who had retired from his post as an undersecretary to the military-backed prime minister to form the party.

Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party was allowed to take part because initially he was considered to be no threat. However, after an election campaign during which Mr. Ozal showed a remarkable flair for public relations and managed to turn his distance from the generals into an asset, President Evren intervened against him on the eve of the election.

In so far as it was meant to ensure that Mr. Ozal did not emerge from the polling holding the balance and thereby usher in another important coalition, President Evren's intervention was a success; Mr. Ozal emerged with a landslide victory.

It was not to be the last time President Evren underestimated Mr. Ozal. Over the thinly veiled opposition of the president, Mr. Ozal managed to get his own candidate elected president of the assembly, a post that carries with it the right to exercise the head of state's prerogatives in his absence. Mr. Ozal was subsequently able to overcome President Evren's veto on a bill proposing early local elections with the participation of all legally recognized parties, including those banned in November.

The result was an endorsement of Mr. Ozal's November victory, but neither of the other two parties represented in parliament managed

to break the 10 percent threshold, which in a general election would have prevented their parliamentary representation. But two of the parties participating in elections for the first did gain more than 10 percent, with the Social Democrats (SODEP) of Erdal Inonu gaining 23.4 percent and the True Path Party of Yildirim Aydi receiving 13.3 percent of the vote.

The smooth running of Turkey's parliamentary democracy is therefore open to doubt.

But Mr. Ozal's record so far suggests that he is a political survivor, a gambler and, most important, lucky. A candidate for the Islamic Fundamentalists in 1977, he was defeated, ensuring that he did not join his former colleagues behind bars after the 1980 coup. As Mr. Demirel's economic adviser, he managed to make the transition to becoming the generals' economic czar. And he resigned from that job in time to avoid being tainted by a banking collapse.

Since forming his government in December he has moved with rapidity to put his free-market monetarist policies into effect. But should his program fail, there is little in the way of a political safety net. All of Turkey's new parties are, by definition, made up of new and inexperienced men. And the two main opposition parties are not even represented in parliament.

But if Mr. Ozal's luck holds, the shape of a stable political structure is certainly there. The Motherland Party, if successful, should be able to encroach on the preserves of the traditional right, represented by the True Path Party, which made clear during the local elections that it considered itself the heir of the banned Justice Party. It appears only a matter of time before SODEP absorbs the Populists to gain at least a toe in the parliamentary door. However, for this "best case" scenario to have time to unfold, Mr. Ozal's policies must begin to show results, and the opposition parties must come up with more convincing policies than their March campaign attacks.

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The View From Ankara

By Giles Merritt

ANKARA — In the 1970s, with Europe and Turkey suffering from recession, Turkey's relations with the European Community visibly worsened. Turkish workers were no longer viewed as a welcome addition to the German labor pool but as a social problem. Turkey, meanwhile, was angered by the series of trade agreements the Community negotiated throughout the Mediterranean; Ankara felt that they diluted its special status as an associate and the benefits that the relationship was supposed to generate.

The military takeover in Turkey added to the problems. The association agreement rested not only on financial and tariff-cutting timetables but also on an institutional basis that presupposed Turkey would remain a parliamentary democracy.

The closing of the parliament by the military government and the subsequent dissolution of political parties led to the freezing of the agreements. In addition, the EC's parliamentary arm has repeatedly protested the military regime's human rights record following reports of torture of prisoners and of widespread political detention.

With the formation of the Ozal government, both sides now have the chance to reassess the troubled relationship. Already the dialogue with Brussels has resumed — notably on the possibilities of unfreezing the blocked fourth financial protocol, which earmarked 600 million European currency units (ECUs) for development of the energy, infrastructure, construction and tourism sectors.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has been in Turkey to discuss the question of the freedom of movement of Turkish workers. Under an agreement in 1976, the EC is committed to an improvement in Turkish migrant workers' conditions, and a third stage of this agreement is to be finalized in 1986.

Although the Turks insist that this sensitive issue is not a bilateral one with Germany but one with the Community as a whole, West Germany, which has 1.5 million Turkish workers, will bear the brunt of any arrangement. Conventional wisdom in Ankara is that Turkey will not press its case too hard but that whatever concessions are given by Ankara will be costly to Bonn.

Turkey has also been angered by quotas on textiles. Although a new agreement has been signed, the existence of the quota system rankles.

But here again there appears to be room for maneuver.

The signals that Mr. Ozal has been sending to Brussels since he formed his government indicate that what he wants is a chance to develop some distance from the previous regime. Following the local elections in March, which were interpreted by European diplomats in Ankara as a success for him, he will probably get this.

The release of the money under the fourth financial protocol, therefore, would have a political rather than an economic importance for Mr. Ozal.

The human rights issue remains. In the local elections, Mr. Ozal steered clear of the problem of a amnesty for detainees. The Social Democratic Party (SODEP) calls for a partial amnesty, and ascribes its own failure to win its target in the vote to the electorate's fear of renewed violence. Mr. Ozal is believed to be clearing the way to ward a partial release that would attempt to keep known killers behind bars. He has also indicated privately that he wants to see trials of those detained without hearing speeded up.

Another key question — should the human rights and other issue be resolved — is that of Turkey's intentions toward the Community.

During the November election campaign, the National Democracy Party (NDP) proposed an early application for full membership. Mr. Ozal by contrast is thought to be a lukewarm European, his Islamic background pulling him more in the direction of a development of Middle Eastern links. But the long term logic is for eventual EC accession. Last year the EC took 36 percent of Turkey's exports and provided 28 percent of its imports.

Mr. Ozal's primary target is seen as putting Turkey's house in order. He has indicated that an application is out of the question until this is done, if only because Turkey could not shoulder its responsibilities. European observers in Ankara point out with some relief that this puts off the question for the next five years, the life of the present parliament.

And beyond that? A recent state planning organization report said that, with the enlargement of the Community to include Greece and the impending accession of Spain and Portugal, Turkey cannot afford to be excluded.

— GEORGE COATS

Facts about Akbank

Balance sheet as at 1.1.1984	
ASSETS	\$
Cash and due from banks	385,963,145
Reserve requirements	242,014,869
Treasury Bonds	87,263,000
Loans	691,448,527
Participations	62,097,770
Bank premises and equipment	57,913,238
Other assets	217,686,511
Total assets	1,744,286,860
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	1,318,097,909
Central Bank	5,807,943
Other liabilities	286,682,071
Total liabilities	1,610,587,923
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Capital	892,857,2
Reserves	124,770,365
Total stockholders' equity	1,017,627,567
PROFIT FOR 1983 (after taxes)	\$28,285,348

(converted at TL 280-US \$1)

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TURKEY

A Decade of Discord Over Cyprus Brings Damage to NATO's Southeastern Flank

ANKARA — In the summer of 1974, Turkish troops occupied Northern Cyprus in response to a coup against the Cypriot president, Archbishop Makarios, by the military dictatorship in Athens.

The immediate result of the Turkish invasion was the fall of the Athens junta and the restoration of democracy in Greece. The longer-term result has been to throw the Cyprus problem into an apparently intractable downward spiral and to sow seeds of bitterness between Athens and Ankara that have contributed to the deterioration of NATO's southeastern flank.

Obviously, Turkey's intervention was prompted by Ankara's status as a guarantor power together with Athens and London under the agreements that granted Cyprus independence from Britain in 1960.

Turkey went through all the prescribed moves, consulting with the British — the Greek military government at the time refusing to participate — and in the process leaving London with the impression that there would be no unilateral Turkish intervention, before the troops went in.

It is clear now that Turkey did not intervene to restore the pre-coup situation in Cyprus but rather moved against what it felt to be a more fundamental breach of the 1960 agreements that had occurred a decade earlier.

In 1963, Archbishop Makarios attempted to change what he claimed was an unwelcome constitution in the face of what he alleged was Turkish bloodshed during Christmas 1963 and the withdrawal of the Turkish Cypriot community into what they considered to be beleaguered ghettos.

A Turkish military intervention in 1964 was prevented by President Lyndon Johnson's threat to remove NATO's protective umbrella from Turkey should its actions result in a Soviet intervention, but from then on Turkey posted only charges d'affaires in Nicosia who did not have to present credentials, signaling they no longer considered President Makarios the legitimate president of the island.

In 1974, Ankara saw its opportunity to intervene again, and after having established a bridgehead that caused the collapse of the Greek dictatorship, it engaged in talks with

representatives of Britain and Greece. These later were expanded to include representatives of the two Cypriot communities.

When the talks failed to come up with a solution acceptable to Ankara, the Turks enlarged their occupation zone to include the northern 38 percent of the island, expelling the Greek Cypriot inhabitants and collecting the scattered communities of Turkish Cypriots in the process.

And it is along the line where the Turks halted their first advance, a decade ago, now fortified by military strong points, bitterness and suspicion, that the island remains divided.

During the last 10 years, attempts have been made to resolve the Cyprus crisis through intercommunal talks first opened after the 1963 emergency. But even the most charitable observer will admit that the talks have achieved little. Basic agreement has been reached that a future Cyprus will be a bizonal federation.

What remains to be agreed upon is the territorial area of each zone, the powers of the central and regional administrations, and such ex-

ploring questions as the freedom of movement of people within the island, especially dispossessed Greek Cypriots, and future security arrangements.

In part, the lack of results is due to differing perceptions of the people involved in the talks, which leaves both sides talking at cross purposes. For the Turkish side — Ankara and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Rauf Denktaş — the people across the table are not the Cypriot government but the representatives of the Greek Cypriot community. And it is in pursuit of what they claim to consider parity that Ankara has both acquiesced in last November's Turkish Cypriot unilateral declaration of independence and more recently exchanged ambassadors with the self-proclaimed state.

The Cypriot government, with the backing of Athens, has responded periodically to what it sees as Turkish intransigence supported by overwhelming Turkish force on the island in the only way it sees open, by appealing to international organizations, notably the United Nations. This in turn is viewed by the Turkish side as an unwarranted provocation.

Whether there is any way out of this impasse, at least in the foreseeable future, is doubtful. Ankara sticks to its belief that in 1960 Britain handed over sovereignty to two communities, but that by their actions in 1963 the Greek Cypriots usurped the powers of the state. Turkey, therefore, claims that after 1963 there was no legitimate authority to run the state, and so the Turkish Cypriots with their unilateral declaration of independence were seceding from nothing. As President Evren insisted in a recent interview in *Newsweek* magazine: "While declaring independence the Turkish Cypriot people did not close the door to a federal solution. They stated explicitly that they were ready to unite the island under one federal roof. The principal aim of the declaration of independence is not secession but to establish a status of equality that would make negotiations on an equal footing possible."

Turkey is alone in this reading of the situation, however. And the results of the unilateral declaration of independence have been to torpedo whatever prospects the ongoing initiative of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar

— no novice to the Cyprus situation — may have had. At the time it was made, Ankara insisted that it had no prior notice of Mr. Denktaş's declaration of independence, but was forced to fall into line subsequently. This argument was disputed by the Greek and Cypriot governments, who said that Mr. Denktaş has been far too dependent in the past on Ankara to make such a decision alone.

But in fact Mr. Denktaş has shown a singular ability to play upon the varying trends in Ankara to his own advantage. The timing of his move, while Turkey was making the transition from military to civilian rule, may therefore be revealing.

There can be no doubt that any Cyprus solution would mean a diminution of Mr. Denktaş's position, reducing the area of his authority to something closer to his community's 18 percent of the island's population. And his reluctance to respond to Mr. Perez de Cuellar's latest proposals strengthens the belief that, in Mr. Denktaş, Ankara has more than the pliable satellite of the Greek perceptions.

— GEORGE COATS

Decaying Istanbul Remains Turkey's Window on the World

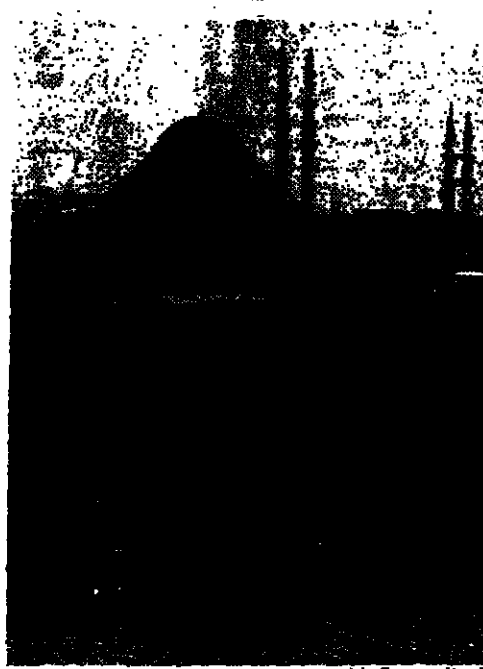
ISTANBUL — In 1923, Kemal Ataturk formally transferred the capital of his soon-to-be-declared Turkish republic from Constantinople, as Istanbul was known then, to Ankara. He intended to pull Turkey away from its imperial Ottoman past into what he hoped would be its homogeneous Turkish future.

But Ankara has retained the character of a provincial Anatolian town despite the presence of embassies and ministries and its six decades as the nation's capital. Istanbul remains not only Turkey's financial and business center but also its window on the world. It was to Istanbul that Ataturk returned to spend his last years.

Although the millennia-old city survived the move with its charm intact, its demolition may account for the neglect which over the last generation has seen it nearly succumb to the twin attacks of internal migration and Turkey's chronic lack of financial resources. Nobody knows how many people live in the city's immediate area but the official figure of 5 million appears to be low. Settlements have sprung up for miles along approach roads and along the Bosphorus shore under the pressure of internal migration from the east of Turkey to the west and from the countryside to the towns. Istanbul is now ringed by a *gecekondu*, the slums of literally up-in-a-night dwellings, which give them their name, whose owners have only recently been given the right to legally register. But while the figures may be in dispute, the effect of the population explosion is very evident in a city that 25 years ago had a population of 700,000 and whose municipal boundaries have not been revised since the 1930s.

The monuments that Byzantine emperors and Ottoman sultans lavished on the city are overshadowed by concrete office or apartment blocks and mixed with dirt. Around them decaying smaller houses appear to be supported by thick clusters of electric cable. The tanneries gathered around the still formidable looking city walls add their own apocalyptic contribution to the city's atmosphere of decline.

Along the Golden Horn, where once Venetian and Genoese traders had their fabulously rich emporiums, small boats containing large piles of rubbish offer



John Copestake/Herald

fried fish to passers-by. But even in the sunset, which daily restores a haunting grace to the minaret-punctured skyline, the Golden Horn is no longer golden and, like the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus, it is rapidly being poisoned by industrial pollution.

If you are in a hurry in Istanbul, runs the old joke, walk. Traveling in a vehicle is a leisure occupation. The problem is, of course, that not enough people take the advice. During the rush hours, about one million people flock into Istanbul from the surrounding areas, jamming the only road link between its European and Asian sectors, the Bosphorus Bridge, for more than four kilometers (2.48 miles), usually on the Asian side in the morning and the European in the evening.

The city's newly elected mayor, Bedrettin Dalan, is an electrical engineer by profession and although he is one of the original 37 founding members of the Motherland Party he is a political unknown.

Sitting in his temporary office in the party's Istanbul headquarters, he conceded that no other major city presented the range of problems that confront Istanbul. Furthermore, Istanbul needs at least 100 billion liras annually to tackle immediate problems, but has been existing instead on 36 billion liras, with a deficit of 14 billion liras made up by the central government. Nevertheless, Mr. Dalan exudes confidence about solving the city's problems.

"There are two key factors to solving the problems," he said. "The human factor and management. Private enterprise, not bureaucracy, will play the key role and we will not work fast. The brain has the ability to find finance but money cannot find a positive brain."

The money will come from domestic and foreign credit, from the privatization of the Bosphorus Bridge and, he stressed, from the private sector.

"The population will use its own economic power as investment," he said. "As it is the custom in the villages for the people to build their own mosque so we can come together to create the necessary infrastructure."

Thousands of kilometers of road are in desperate need of repair in the city, the mayor said, and the provision of such basic utilities as satisfactory and adequate water, electricity, transport and public health have all proved beyond the means of the municipality. Mr. Dalan said that, in addition to these problems, Istanbul's citizens have less than one-tenth the green space that the citizens of other European cities do.

He referred repeatedly to the Istanbul master plan, which, if it gets off the drawing board, will be the first to be enacted since Constantine the Great mapped out his "second Rome" around the already ancient walls of Byzantium. Mr. Dalan aims to get his plan into operation in a year. "This is not only a matter for the authorities," he said. "Under certain controls the private sector will play its role. The main point is that

planning should be ahead of the city's growth, which is now under control."

Water and sewage are primary areas, he said, and after that come roads and giving people the right to repair and maintain the hundreds of intricately carved but dilapidated wooden and other houses from the Ottoman period. They were misguidedly overprotected, Mr. Dalan said, with preservation orders that not only prevented them from being torn down but that "forbade owners to even bang a nail in a wall."

These houses, he added, have been left in an uneconomical situation. "No one has the resources to merely protect them as a historical showpiece," he said. "They must be modernized without changing their main structure and made to harmonize with the society around them, such as pubs, casinos, gift shops. Restoration alone leaves them arid."

An example of what can be done is given by Celik Gulersey, the director of the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey, who has used some of the club's funds to conduct what amounts to a one-man crusade to rescue what can still be salvaged of Istanbul's past. Sitting outside a restored house in Yildiz Park, one of his projects up the Bosphorus from the city, he lamented the passing of the Istanbul of his youth.

"It was a city of gaily painted two-story buildings," he recalled. "A city of color and flowers with ivy-draped buildings and street furniture, fountains, lamps, fishermen's boats. A city of proportion and harmony with its silhouette dominated by its monument-crowned seven hills."

That Istanbul is lost, he conceded ruefully, but he insisted that it was not too late to save the Bosphorus and some areas of the city at the tip of Europe. His projects include a small hotel in a renovated street in the city and a chain of parks along the Bosphorus, where the old houses are rescued.

"We are pressing for a special law that has been accepted by the presidency council," he said, "which will give legal protection, expropriate land and control sales, and give functions to historical buildings, replant forests and create gardens on empty spaces and, over, say, a 20-year period, relocate industry."

— GEORGE COATS



The Bosphorus bridge

John Copestake/Herald

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TURKEY

Agribusiness Development Receives Top Priority

By Mustafa R. Gursel

LONDON — Turkey, already one of fewer than 10 countries in the world that are self-sufficient food producers, has been compelled to give top priority to agricultural development and agribusiness.

After the Soviet Union and France, Turkey has the largest acreage of arable land — more than 28 million hectares (69 million acres) — in Europe. With vast, though underused, water resources, rich soil and diverse climate, Turkey has remarkable potential for agriculture.

But Turkey's population, which already is approaching 50 million and growing at a rate of about 2.5 percent a year, is expected to reach 70 million by the last decade of the century.

If productivity levels are not substantially increased, experts fear, exports of certain basic products will decrease while imports of others might be necessary. This concern, along with the attractiveness of foreign-exchange earnings from exports, is the main reason behind the new emphasis given to the agricultural sector.

The variety of Turkey's agricultural products ranges from tea and rice in the north to bananas and dates in the south. Principal exports include wheat, tobacco, figs, raisins, grapes, citrus fruit, sugar beets, barley, rye and hazelnuts. Turkey, with 70 percent of the world's total output, is the single largest supplier of hazelnuts, an important raw material in the chocolate industry.

Agricultural exports, which brought in about \$350 million in the 1960s, now bring in more than \$3 billion. However, experts agree universally that both output and export levels are far below Turkey's potential.

Although more than 60 percent of the active work force is engaged in agricultural and related activities, the share of the agricultural sector of the gross national product is about 22 percent. Except for three — cotton, tomatoes and sugar beets — productivity levels for agricultural products are below European Community levels.

One of the major obstacles to agricultural development is the extreme unevenness of the distribution of arable land between farmer households. Small enterprises of 1 to 5 hectares make up 70 percent of the arable land. In

comparison, the average size of agricultural enterprises in EC countries is more than 17 hectares. Smallness of the farms makes use of technology and maintenance of technical services difficult.

Another obstacle to increased productivity is the treatment of fallow lands. It is estimated that each year more than 8 million hectares of arable land are left fallow, an area roughly equal to Austria and the Netherlands put together. No other agricultural country in the world leaves so much land fallow. The government hopes to encourage cultivation of up to 50 percent of these lands by the next decade.

More than 90 percent of the arable lands receive insufficient rainfall. This accounts for fluctuations in the agricultural growth rate from year to year. There was a growth of 1.7 percent in 1980, 0.1 percent in 1981 and 2.3 percent in 1983.

Irrigation so far has been inadequate. A gigantic project involving multiple dams — the Southeast Anatolia Development — has been slowed by financing. The project calls for construction of five dams on the Euphrates and two on the Tigris, and a tunnel, the Urfa Tunnel, which will carry the water behind the dams to the Harran plains. The Keban dam, on the Euphrates, was completed in 1981. The second dam on the Euphrates, Karakaya, and the Urfa Tunnel have been under construction since 1976 and 1977 respectively.

When completed, the dams will produce about 30 billion kilowatt hours of electric power and increase the level of agricultural production in the area up to sevenfold or eightfold.

Construction began last year on the Atatürk Dam, which, when completed in 1994, will rise 180 meters, create a lake of 817 square kilometers and hold back more than 50 billion cubic meters of the Euphrates. Construction will involve 33 million cubic meters of excavation and 85 cubic meters of rockfill. More than 2.5 million cubic meters of concrete will be used.

It is the largest single investment project in the country, and costs are estimated at \$4.5 billion.

Turkey's southern neighbors Iraq and Syria, who also rely heavily on the waters of the Euphrates, objected strongly to the project. The international furor has been blamed for making foreign credits for the project almost unobtainable. Nevertheless, Turkey is going ahead with the project.

The construction contract was won by a consortium of three Turkish companies: Palet İnşaat, Seri İnşaat and Enerji-Su. And recently, European credits totaling about \$460 million were provided to finance the supply of turbines, electrical equipment and generators. The agreement was signed on March 16 in Zurich and the equipment will be delivered by a consortium led by Switzerland's Escher Wyss.

Turkey also has favorable conditions for cattle breeding and animal husbandry. Stock farming is regarded as one of Turkey's potentially richest resources and is utilized at only about 15 percent of capacity. The country has an estimated herd of more than 30 million sheep, 16 million cattle and 15 million goats. However, productivity levels in stock farming are also extremely low. The yearly amount of production per 100 hectares of meadows is 49 tons of milk and 3.2 tons of meat. This again compares with EC averages of 550 tons and 29.1 tons respectively. Experts estimate that to feed its livestock adequately Turkey must double fodder production.

Both domestic and foreign investment are expected to go up in the next few years in the agricultural sector. Turgut Özal's government is continuing to pass regulations aimed at attracting foreign investments.

Until recently there had not been any substantial foreign participation in Turkish agribusiness. In 1982, out of the total of 170 foreign firms involved in Turkey, only three were engaged directly in agriculture and 15 in food and beverages. However, as a result of the new incentives and the package deal to be signed with the United States for the financing of the F-16 planes to be sold to Turkey, U.S. companies in particular are now said to be seriously considering participating in the marketing of Turkish agricultural products.

The Energy Deficit: Can Nuclear Power Help?

LONDON — The hope of every Turkish government during the last decade has been a miracle in energy.

If demand continues to increase at the present rate, Turkey will need to produce at least 160 billion kilowatt hours a year by the end of the century.

In 1983, total production was 29 billion kwh. As a result, the government is introducing new incentives to attract foreign investment in petroleum development. Many experts believe, however, that Turkey must ultimately look to nuclear power.

Annual energy production in 1953 stood at about 1.2 billion kwh. Total production in 1984 is expected to rise to about 34 billion kwh. The per-capita power consumption was 612 kwh in 1982, compared with 6,700 kwh in developed countries. The lowest consumption level in Europe — in Portugal — is around 1,600 kwh. Worldwide, the average is 1,900 kwh.

Turkey imports about 1.8 billion kwh of electrical energy from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. About 53 percent of this energy is hydroelectric and the rest thermal (fuel oil 20 percent, lignite and coal 27 percent).

Industrial development is behind the growing demand for energy. About 74 percent of the total energy supply is consumed by industries, and insufficient supplies are blamed for below-capacity industrial output.

Turkey, which imports all but about 12 percent of the crude oil it consumes, was hit hard by the oil price increases of the mid-1970s. In 1980, Turkey's total export earnings were not enough to pay the oil bill.

Turkey's total oil imports increased from 8 billion tons in 1973 to around 15 billion tons in 1982. Because of the price increases, while the quantity almost doubled, the share of oil imports in total imports rose from 10 percent to 42 percent. In 1982, oil imports cost \$4.1 billion.

Although Turkey's neighbors have rich oil fields, Turkey's known oil reserves are limited. Production of crude oil started in 1953 with an output of 178,000 tons. Output reached a peak of 3.5 million tons in 1970 but has remained steady at around 2 million tons for the last few years.

Financial constraints have limited exploration. Turkey has drilled

fewer than 2,000 wells during the last two decades while Romania drills more than 1,000 wells a year.

The State Planning Organization predicts that production of crude oil might rise to 6 million tons a year by the end of the century. However, the general director of the state-owned Turkish Petroleum Corporation, İsmail Kafescioğlu, warns that unless new oil wells are put into operation there is a danger that the country might not produce oil at all in five years.

The government of Turgut Özal is introducing measures to attract foreign investments. The new petroleum act that was passed in March 1983 by the then ruling military government made oil exploration and operations more attractive to prospectors. Foreign investors now are entitled to export 35 percent of their offshore output.

Foreign firms no longer have to pay "cost-plus" fees for machinery brought into the country for exploration. Processing of applications for permits to engage in recovery projects has been streamlined to take no longer than 60 days.

Shell, which has been in Turkey for 60 years, remains the main foreign firm. But according to reports in Ankara, Exxon and Dresser have applied to engage in explorations. U.S., Canadian, Swedish and Scottish firms are already searching for oil in Turkish coastal waters.

Turkish oil refineries have an an-

ual capacity of 23 million tons, which is expected to increase to about 30 million tons by the end of the 1980s. The refinery throughput was 13.5 million tons in 1981 and reached 16.5 million tons in 1982. The Iraqi pipeline is being expanded from 35 million tons a year to 50 million tons a year.

Turkey has an estimated hydro-power potential of more than 100 billion kwh. Only about 11 percent of this potential is being used. The hydro-power plants that are under construction will produce about 23 billion kwh when completed. It is also predicted that the Atatürk Dam will add nearly 9 billion kwh to the total production when completed in 1994. However, total demand will near 160 billion kwh by then and as the director of state water works, Sabahattin Sayin, puts it, "... We have to build an Atatürk Dam each year to meet that demand."

Coal and lignite reserves are estimated at 1 billion and 8 billion tons respectively. Coal production has remained steady at about 4.3 million tons a year while lignite production went up to 17 million tons by 1983. This production is currently 8 million tons short of the domestic demand and it is anticipated that the shortage will go up to 32 million tons a year by 1995.

As a result, experts in Ankara believe that if the needs of the 1990s are to be met, the construction of nuclear power plants is in-

evitable. Kamil Toktas, the general director of the state electric energy concern, believes that Turkey should aim at a distribution of 40 percent, 40 percent and 20 percent between hydropower, thermal and nuclear sources.

At present, Turkey has a 5-megawatt research reactor in the vicinity of Istanbul and a 250-kilowatt training reactor at the Istanbul Technical University. During the 1970s the country started preliminary work to get a nuclear power program under way. Actually, an agreement was reached with Asea Atom of Sweden to build a 600-megawatt plant at Akkuyu in the late 1970s. However, both political and financial obstacles led to a breakdown of the agreement.

Now, with stable internal political conditions and a better rating in international financial circles, Turkey is revitalizing nuclear projects. Six firms from five Western countries are currently in the bidding for the Akkuyu project, which is estimated to cost between \$1 billion and \$1.4 billion. Atomic Energy of Canada, Kraftwerk Union of West Germany and General Electric of the United States are still interested in the project. According to financial circles, each one of these companies has come up with export credit offers of \$500 million to \$850 million. Political circles in Ankara say the decision might be made sooner than expected.

— MUSTAFA R. GURSEL

Reforms Are Said to Strengthen Banking Sector

ISTANBUL — In 1980, when the government freed interest rates, a storm occurred in the hitherto placid and highly profitable waters of Turkish banking.

Several banks, including Hısarbank, OdiBank and İstanbul Bank, sank. Others, like Yapi Kredi, rocked violently. A few, like Akbank, sailed forth on an even keel. And, almost without an exception, the foreign banks, most prominent by Citibank and American Express, prospered. The storm has somewhat abated but continues, and many observers agree that it has done the sector good. The government legislated new reform measures and many banks put into effect measures to streamline and rationalize their operations.

In July last year the banking reform act came into force. In its key features the act raised the minimum capital requirement for banks from 25 million Turkish liras to 4 billion. Loans were restricted to a maximum of 10 percent of total capital. In the case of loans to companies affiliated to a bank the limit was set at three times the bank's capital. A deposit insurance pro-

gram was created. The central bank's lax supervision of the banking methods was strengthened by increasing penalties for noncompliance with regulations.

The new government is committed to establishing a money market and encouraging the development of an active interbank market. In order to achieve these goals, the financial intermediation tax on bank intermediation was reduced (it will probably be lifted eventually) and preferential interest rates for exporters were reduced (these are to be abolished altogether).

Banks dominate the financial system in Turkey. Financial assets held by the public in the form of debentures, equities, insurance policies and the like are extremely small. The role of nonbank institutions is also small. There is no stock market to speak of. Another characteristic of the Turkish system is the extent to which the government intervenes in banking. According to one Turkish banker, 75 percent of all credit extended by the banking sector has either been made at the instruction of the state or at interest rates dictated by it.

After interest rates were freed in December 1980, the cost of bank deposits and lending skyrocketed. This happened when the economy was experiencing a drop in domestic demand and a squeeze on the creation of domestic credit. The decrease in profitability in the private sector was soon followed by serious liquidity problems.

These developments put Turkish banks under great strain because many companies started experiencing difficulty in servicing their debts. The ratio of nonperforming loans grew and now constitutes the sector's biggest headache.

"If they have their loan quality under control they are O.K.," said an American banker, referring to this problem. "Otherwise they are in trouble."

It is difficult, not to say impossible, to assess the ratio of bad debts for each individual bank or for the sector as a whole. Among Turkish banks only one, İnterbank, has its accounts audited externally. The rest do their own auditing, for which there are no strict rules.

Since 1980, when the government's export drive was launched,

the financing of Turkey's foreign trade has been active and profitable. The central bank has given commercial banks greater latitude in trade financing and the government is encouraging both banks and exporters to secure pre-export financing from foreign sources rather than relying on Turkish lira loans. The emphasis on pre-export financing is expected to be increased. Also, the lifting of many restrictions on holding of foreign currency has set at least a foundation for a foreign exchange market.

It is the profitability of financing Turkey's foreign trade that has led a number of foreign banks to open branches in Turkey. Citibank and American Express set up branches after the government opened the doors to foreign banks in 1980. Chase Manhattan and the First National Bank of Boston have received permission to open an office in business in the course of this year. Some observers say that before the end of the decade Turkey will probably have as many foreign banks as did Beirut in heyday.

— METIN MUNI

A Concerted Effort to Build Up Tourism Industry

ISTANBUL — This year Spain, with a population of 35 million, is waiting for 45 million tourists. Turkey, with a population approaching 50 million, is hoping for 1.5 million.

Yet the country's 6,000 kilometers (3,700 miles) of coastline are washed by the Mediterranean, Aegean and Black seas and are dotted with such resorts as Marmaris and Bodrum or miles of empty beaches, which other Mediterranean countries promise but rarely provide.

For contrast there are winter sports around Bursa or mountain climbing in Anatolia. And throughout the country there are the remains of the civilizations that have succeeded each other since the dawn of history — everything a tourist industry needs, except tourists.

This is not by design. And the situation may be about to change, not only because Turkey is beginning to appreciate as never before the necessity of tourism receipts but because of the political spinoff a tourist industry could bring.

As one hotelier said, "We get tourists here, people who have found Turkey and have come here but who are surprised to find that we use the Latin alphabet. They know nothing about us."

The development of a tourist industry could bring an end to what Turks feel is the country's isolation, its bad image from the Crusades, and its association, for Europeans, with the mysterious.

The present minister of tourism and culture, Mukerrem Tascioglu, believes that a change is near.

"In the past, the problem has been one of the availability of beds," he said. "But in recent years there has been progress, and in the Mediterranean region, infrastructural improvements have been made. And we expect the private sector, both foreign and domestic, to take advantage of this."

"Last year, in the peak months of June to August, we had some 60,000 tourist licensed beds. This year we will add a further 7,000 or

8,000. And I expect that in 1985 we will reach a total of 20,000."

He added that his ministry is now preparing recommendations for infrastructural investment on the Çeşme to Iztenderun coast, 400 kilometers of tourist development.

"We are now at the stage of estimating what span of time will be necessary for the project to come to fruition, what results it can be expected to yield and whether we can get foreign credits," Mr. Tascioglu said.

Prime Minister Turgut Özal's new measures on investment should be of some assistance. In the past potential investors have been put off by a number of problems, not least the red tape involved in any enterprise in Turkey. In addition there was political instability and the lack of basic hygiene in the more remote areas.

Profitability had been restricted. But Mr. Özal has broken with Turkish tradition by opening the Turkish service and trading sector to foreign investors. They can now

buy and sell property, engage construction and open supermarkets. The creation of new financial corporations will channel domestic and foreign assets into Turkish economic development.

The pattern for tourist development is that the government create the infrastructure, including roads, and the entrepreneurs, using advantage of tax and custom breaks, place their enterprises on it.

Mr. Tascioglu said that his ministry's budget is 1 percent of total state budget of 3 trillion liras.

Yelman Erman, the director general of information and promotion at the ministry, said that the current promotion effort is going in four main areas: Istanbul, the Aegean Coast, the Mediterranean and Cappadocia. "But the attractive areas are infinite," he said. "As well as beaches, there are Turkish writing, the cultural heritage of civilizations, and even the villas are exotic."

— GEORGE COA

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Prev.	1-Month	YTD
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	124.50	+1.00	+2.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.80	45.00	+0.20	44.80	+0.50	+1.00
GE	876,543	32.10	31.50	31.80	32.00	+0.20	31.80	+0.30	+0.80
Amgen	765,432	18.90	18.50	18.70	18.80	+0.10	18.70	+0.20	+0.50
Amgen	654,321	15.40	15.20	15.30	15.40	+0.10	15.30	+0.10	+0.30
Amgen	543,210	12.80	12.60	12.70	12.80	+0.10	12.70	+0.10	+0.20
Amgen	432,109	10.50	10.40	10.45	10.50	+0.05	10.45	+0.05	+0.10
Amgen	321,098	8.20	8.10	8.15	8.20	+0.05	8.15	+0.05	+0.10
Amgen	210,987	6.80	6.70	6.75	6.80	+0.05	6.75	+0.05	+0.10
Amgen	109,876	5.40	5.30	5.35	5.40	+0.05	5.35	+0.05	+0.10

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.	1-Month	YTD	Vol.
Indus	1182.50	1184.50	1181.00	1183.50	+1.00	1182.50	+2.00	+5.00	1,234,567
Transp	125.20	125.50	124.80	125.00	+0.20	125.20	+0.30	+0.80	98,765
Comp	28.50	28.80	28.20	28.60	+0.10	28.50	+0.10	+0.30	87,654
Rel	15.40	15.50	15.30	15.40	+0.05	15.40	+0.05	+0.10	76,543
Unemp	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.80	+0.05	4.80	+0.05	+0.10	65,432

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.	1-Month	YTD	Vol.
Comp	28.50	28.80	28.20	28.60	+0.10	28.50	+0.10	+0.30	87,654
Indus	1182.50	1184.50	1181.00	1183.50	+1.00	1182.50	+2.00	+5.00	1,234,567
Rel	15.40	15.50	15.30	15.40	+0.05	15.40	+0.05	+0.10	76,543
Transp	125.20	125.50	124.80	125.00	+0.20	125.20	+0.30	+0.80	98,765
Unemp	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.80	+0.05	4.80	+0.05	+0.10	65,432

Wednesday's NYSE Closing									
Vol.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.
Vol.	1,234,567	987,654	876,543	765,432	654,321	543,210	432,109	321,098	210,987
Prev. 3 p.m.	1,234,567	987,654	876,543	765,432	654,321	543,210	432,109	321,098	210,987
Prev. Consolidated	1,234,567	987,654	876,543	765,432	654,321	543,210	432,109	321,098	210,987

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.	1-Month	YTD	Vol.
Adv	1.20	1.30	1.10	1.25	+0.05	1.20	+0.10	+0.20	1,234,567
Decl	0.80	0.90	0.70	0.85	-0.05	0.80	-0.10	-0.20	987,654
Unch	0.50	0.60	0.40	0.55	+0.05	0.50	+0.10	+0.20	876,543
Net	0.90	1.00	0.80	0.95	+0.05	0.90	+0.10	+0.20	765,432

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Prev.	1-Month	YTD	Vol.
Comp	28.50	28.80	28.20	28.60	+0.10	28.50	+0.10	+0.30	87,654
Indus	1182.50	1184.50	1181.00	1183.50	+1.00	1182.50	+2.00	+5.00	1,234,567
Rel	15.40	15.50	15.30	15.40	+0.05	15.40	+0.05	+0.10	76,543
Transp	125.20	125.50	124.80	125.00	+0.20	125.20	+0.30	+0.80	98,765
Unemp	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.80	+0.05	4.80	+0.05	+0.10	65,432

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Prev.	1-Month	YTD
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100-High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	1182.50	1181.00	Indus	1.20	4.50	15.00	1182.50	1184.50	1181.00	1182.50	1183.50	+1.00
12 Month	125.20	124.80	Transp	0.80	6.40	19.00	125.20	125.50	124.80	125.20	125.00	+0.20
12 Month	28.50	28.20	Comp	0.50	1.75	16.00	28.50	28.80	28.20	28.50	28.60	+0.10
12 Month	15.40	15.30	Rel	0.30	1.95	7.80	15.40	15.50	15.30	15.40	15.40	+0.05
12 Month	4.80	4.70	Unemp	0.20	4.17	11.50	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.80	4.80	+0.05

Prices Close Higher on NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 2 points in the early going, closed up 3.56 to 1,183.56, the highest level since it finished at 1,197.03 on Feb. 3. The Dow was operating at a 0.73 deficit since Texas was trading minus its dividend.

The Dow climbed 12.25 to 1,183.00 Tuesday, the highest level since it finished at 1,184.36 on March 16.

The Dow transportation average was ahead 6.58 to 125.00 and the Dow Utilities average was up 0.49 to 125.00.

Advances led declines by a 10-5 margin among the 1,985 issues traded.

Big Board volume was about 107.4 million shares, down from 110.6 million traded Tuesday. It was the busiest session in six weeks.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market struggled much of the day because some investors were willing to cash in on profits made over the past three weeks. Also, many traders were nervous.

Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said some institutions were reluctant to jump into the market "but the volume is good and that indicates a lot of people are involved right now. Institutions still don't believe the rally is for real and that's just what's going to kick prices higher."

"If prices go up before the end of the day, we're in business," Eppel said. "If they go down, then there's going to be trouble" because it would indicate the market had failed for the

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100-High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	1182.50	1181.00	Indus	1.20	4.50	15.00	1182.50	1184.50	1181.00	1182.50	1183.50	+1.00
12 Month	125.20	124.80	Transp	0.80	6.40	19.00	125.20	125.50	124.80	125.20	125.00	+0.20
12 Month	28.50	28.20	Comp	0.50	1.75	16.00	28.50	28.80	28.20	28.50	28.60	+0.10
12 Month	15.40	15.30	Rel	0.30	1.95	7.80	15.40	15.50	15.30	15.40	15.40	+0.05
12 Month	4.80	4.70	Unemp	0.20	4.17	11.50	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.80	4.80	+0.05

Reliance Lifts Disney Stake

The Associated Press

BURBANK, California — Reliance Financial Services Corp., the New York-based group controlled by Saul Steinberg, has increased its stake in Walt Disney Productions by nearly one-third, to 12.1 percent, by buying one million Disney shares.

The latest purchase by Reliance came on Tuesday, less than a week after Mr. Steinberg said that he was seeking federal approval to buy up to 25 percent of Disney.

The purchase was confirmed by a spokesman for Reliance's public relations firm of Keist & Co. in New York.

But the spokesman, who asked not to be identified, declined to name the seller or say how much was paid for the stock.

He said details of the transaction would be provided when Mr. Steinberg files required papers with the Securities and Exchange Commission by next Monday.

Disney's shares were among the most active on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday, and closed at \$66, up \$3.125 a share. Nearly 1.9 million shares changed hands on the market.

The purchase increased Reliance's holdings in Disney to a little less than 4.2 million — or 12.1 percent — of the company's 34.6 million common shares.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100-High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	1182.50	1181.00	Indus	1.20	4.50	15.00	1182.50	1184.50	1181.00	1182.50	1183.50	+1.00
12 Month	125.20	124.80	Transp	0.80	6.40	19.00	125.20	125.50	124.80	125.20	125.00	+0.20
12 Month	28.50	28.20	Comp	0.50	1.75	16.00	28.50	28.80	28.20	28.50	28.60	+0.10
12 Month	15.40	15.30	Rel	0.30	1.95	7.80	15.40	15.50	15.30	15.40	15.40	+0.05
12 Month	4.80	4.70	Unemp	0.20	4.17	11.50	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.80	4.80	+0.05

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100-High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12 Month	1182.50	1181.00	Indus	1.20	4.50	15.00	1182.50	1184.50	1181.00	1182.50	1183.50	+1.00
12 Month	125.20	124.80	Transp	0.80	6.40	19.00	125.20	125.50	124.80	125.20	125.00	+0.20
12 Month	28.50	28.20	Comp	0.50	1.75	16.00	28.50	28.80	28.20	28.50	28.60	+0.10
12 Month	15.40	15.30	Rel	0.30	1.95	7.80	15.40	15.50	15.30	15.40	15.40	+0.05
12 Month	4.80	4.70	Unemp	0.20	4.17	11.50	4.80	4.90	4.70	4.80	4.80	+0.05

Reported to the SEC on 5/3/84

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Carter Hawley to Fight SEC Action

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES—Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. said that it would fight a challenge of its stock repurchases by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The SEC challenge could severely damage the retailer's efforts to prevent a takeover.

"We intend to defend against the SEC's action to the fullest and are confident that the courts will continue to sustain the legality of our conduct," Philip M. Hawley, the chairman and chief executive officer of the Los Angeles-based company, said Tuesday.

Earlier Tuesday, the SEC announced that it would file a complaint in federal court Wednesday accusing Carter Hawley Hale of violating securities laws by enormous purchases of its own stock. The SEC wants the court to re-

strain Carter Hawley, the parent of Broadway, Neiman-Marcus, Bergdorf Goodman and other retail chains, from further repurchases and from changing its capital structure.

On April 16, Carter Hawley launched an aggressive plan to fight an attempted takeover by Limited Inc., based in Columbus, Ohio. In six trading days, Carter Hawley acquired 17.96 million shares, more than 50 percent of its own stock, for \$470.46 million.

The SEC said it would seek a temporary restraining order and eventually preliminary and permanent injunctions against Carter Hawley, alleging that it engaged in an "unlawful tender offer" for its own shares.

Carter Hawley repurchased its stock without giving shareholders "any of the substantive procedural

protections" of federal securities laws, the SEC said.

Mr. Hawley denounced the SEC action as "totally without merit."

The stock repurchasing has been a successful weapon in Carter Hawley's battle against Limited's takeover plan, and it had enlisted the aid of General Cinema Corp., based in Newton, Massachusetts. General Cinema bought 33 percent of Carter Hawley's voting shares and agreed to vote them as Carter Hawley's management wishes.

The SEC, in addition to seeking a prohibition on further repurchases by Carter Hawley, said it would ask the court to stop the company from voting its convertible preferred stock issued to General Cinema other than in the same proportion as voted by unaffiliated shareholders.

Arco Optimistic On U.S. Output

Los Angeles Times Service

BEVERLY HILLS, California—Atlantic Richfield Co. expects to squeeze enough oil and gas from its holdings in Alaska to maintain its current rate of domestic production for "at least 10 years and possibly for the rest of this century," said William F. Kieschnick, president.

Mr. Kieschnick said Tuesday that improved oil-recovery technology would offset expected declines in producing fields.

Arco's chairman, Robert O. Anderson, said at the company's annual meeting that the company assumes petroleum "will be the main driving force of the world economy."

U.K. Preparing to Sell Enterprise Oil

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune
LONDON—The government is preparing to sell early this summer a new cash-rich oil company that already is looking for acquisitions of reserves and exploration interests.

The public offer of all the shares in Enterprise Oil PLC, formerly the North Sea oil-producing arm of state-owned British Gas, will raise \$400 million to \$440 million for the government, analysts estimate.

Enterprise reported Wednesday a pretax profit of £83.2 million (\$116 million) on sales of £142.5 million for the eight months ended Dec. 31. A hefty tax charge brought the net profit to £30.8 million.

The company also showed a strong balance sheet, with about £70 million of cash and no debt. With its high-quality reserves, the company could be a tempting acquisition target, but the government plans to retain a "golden" share in the company through 1988, allowing it to block any unwanted takeover.

The company's North Sea interests produced 24,000 barrels of oil a day last year, and Enterprise said current output is about 30,000.

That should rise to a peak of 43,000 in the next two years before starting to decline, the company said.

To counteract that decline and shelter itself from taxes, Enterprise is looking for exploration and producing acreage. The first priority is Britain, but the company said it hopes to be drawing about one-third of its earnings from the United States within five years.

The company is forming a U.S.

subsidiary to seek opportunities there. After building up in Britain and the United States, Enterprise said, it would search elsewhere.

Graham Hearne, chief executive, said it is "jolly important" for the new company to establish operational abilities in exploration.

"We have been extremely fortunate in our inheritance," he said at a news conference. "We can claim no credit for that."

General Foods to Raise Its Dividend

United Press International

WHITE PLAINS, New York—General Foods Corp. has announced an increase in its quarterly dividend and a plan to repurchase some of its common stock.

The board of directors has approved an increase in its dividend to 62.5 cents from 60 cents, payable June 5 on May 18, the food products group announced Tuesday. The last time the company raised its dividend was in November 1982, when it was increased from 55 cents.

Separately, General Foods announced the start of a plan to buy up to five million shares, or almost

10 percent, of its outstanding common stock.

The repurchase, to be executed by Goldman Sachs & Co., would total about \$306 million, based on Tuesday's closing price of \$30.625.

The General Foods chairman and chief executive officer, James L. Ferguson, said the repurchase plan would have a positive effect on equity and earnings per share.

He said the proposed sale of its Gaines Pet Foods business to Anderson, Clayton & Co. for \$156.8 million and an assumption of \$30 million in debt will add about 80 cents a share to its fiscal 1985 earnings.

Service Raises Its Valuation of Shell Oil Shares

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—A publication that appraises oil companies has raised its valuation of Shell Oil Co. to \$81.50 a share, adding to the debate over the fairness of a \$38-a-share offer by the Royal Dutch/Shell Group for the 30.6 percent of Shell stock that it does not already own.

John S. Herold Inc., an investment-information service in Greenwich, Connecticut, said Tuesday that it was raising its valuation of Shell from an earlier assessment of \$69 a share to reflect 1983 company results and information that was made public as a result of the Royal Dutch/Shell offer. Its appraisal is an estimate of the liquidation value of an oil company's assets before income taxes.

Shareholders opposed to Royal Dutch/Shell's \$5.5-billion offer have gone to court contending that it is unfairly low.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

3 May 1984

The one dollar value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on some prices. The following market quotations indicate the percentage of the net asset value for the fund.

(1) = daily; (2) = weekly; (3) = bi-monthly; (4) = quarterly; (5) = semi-annual; (6) = annually.

BANK OF AMERICA & CO. INC. (1) \$100.00 (2) \$100.00 (3) \$100.00 (4) \$100.00 (5) \$100.00 (6) \$100.00

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COMPANY NOTES

Charter Co. and its creditors will have until Thursday to present proposals on reorganization, under an order by a U.S. bankruptcy judge. Nine of Charter's creditors, who claim that the oil and insurance conglomerate owes them \$215 million, want Charter to be prohibited from transferring assets from one subsidiary to another.

Continental Gummi-Werke AG said it would pay a 3-Deutsche mark (\$1.11) dividend on 1983 results after omitting payments for 1982 and 1981 results. The company said it more than doubled world group net profit to 41.3 million DM last year from 20 million DM in 1982 as volume rose 4.3 percent, to 3.39 billion DM.

Harte-Hanks Communications Inc. of San Antonio, Texas, has approved a revised merger proposal for a leveraged buyout of the company by five current officers and directors. The revised plan, approved by the company's board, calls for the investor group to buy each share of the company's common stock for \$27 cash and a \$13, 20-year debenture.

IHC Inter NV said it expects lower profit in 1984 because of lower oil prices and debt problems in some countries that are causing investment in its markets to fall. The company, which is involved in the exploitation of offshore oil fields, had net profit in 1983 of 15.7 mil-

lion guilders (\$5.3 million), down from 24 million guilders in 1982.

Klockner-Werke AG expects its group and parent company to break even in the year ending Sept. 30, Herbert Henow, the managing board chairman, said Wednesday at the annual meeting. The group had a net loss of 139.7 million Deutsche marks and the parent company a net loss of 109 million DM in 1982-83.

RCA Corp. stockholders have approved rules that would complicate a suit's unwelcome bid to take control of the company. One rule is a "fair-price" provision, which is designed to ensure that any attempt to acquire the company will be made on terms fair to all shareholders. Another staggers board terms.

Rockwell International Corp. of Pittsburgh announced that it raised the quarterly dividend to 25 cents a share from 22 cents, payable June 11 to stockholders of record May 14.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (SNCF) will raise 2.5 billion francs through two 12-year domestic bonds, Credit Lyonnais, the lead manager for the state-owned rail company, said. It will raise 1.25 billion through a fixed-rate issue with a 13.8-percent coupon and 1.25 billion through a floating-rate note based on average bond-market rates, with a 7.5-percent minimum.

British Telecom Taps Brokers

(Continued from Page 13)
domestic calls and phone rentals by a weighted average of more than Britain's general retail price inflation, minus 3 percentage points. After five years, BT would be freed from the price controls.

BT had fought for greater freedom to increase prices but said it could cope with the government's formula.

Norman Tebbit, the trade and industry secretary, noted that BT would remain a dominant company in Britain's telecommunications

market. "We have to look after the interest of the consumer as well as the company," he said. In addition, the government is intent on preserving its progress in reducing inflation, currently running at about 5 percent a year.

Mr. Tebbit also announced a restructuring of BT's debt to the government. The debt will be in the form of £2.75 billion of debentures carrying interest of 12 1/2 to 12 3/4 percent and £750 million of preference shares carrying a gross dividend of 11 1/2 percent.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada		Amer. General		Pioneer Group	
Canadian Pacific		1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1984 1983	Revenue	1,900 1,900	Revenue	1,800 1,115
Net Inc.	2,640 2,640	Net Inc.	1,100 1,100	Net Inc.	1,000 1,000
Per Share	0.46 0.44	Per Share	0.54 0.54	Per Share	0.51 0.50
France		Amer. Petrofin		Southern	
BNP		1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983	
Year	1982 1982	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
	1,500 1,480	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,650 1,650
Cie Gen. Elect.		1st Qu. 1984		Per Share	
Year	1983 1982	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	0.71 0.934
	2,000 2,000	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,000 1,000
United States		Eastman Kodak		USF & G	
Alco Standard		1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983	
2nd Qu.	1984 1983	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	2,250 2,250
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Per Share	1,200 1,200	Per Share	0.70 0.60
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Valero Energy		1st Qu. 1984	
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	1.20 1.20
1st Qu. 1984		1st Qu. 1983		1st Qu. 1983	
Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200	Revenue	1,200 1,200
Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200	Net Inc.	1,200 1,200
Per Share</					

**Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Shs.	High	Low	Chg.
				100s			

(Continued from Page 14)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

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4 Month		Stock		Div.		Yld.		P/E		Tch		Low		Close	
High	Low														
300	290	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
280	270	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
270	260	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
260	250	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
250	240	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
240	230	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
230	220	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
220	210	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
210	200	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
200	190	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
190	180	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
180	170	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
170	160	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
160	150	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
150	140	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
140	130	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
130	120	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
120	110	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
110	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	90	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
90	80	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
80	70	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
70	60	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
60	50	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
50	40	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

High		Low		3 mos		Change	
100	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
101	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
102	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
103	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
104	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
105	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
106	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
107	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
108	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
109	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
110	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
111	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
112	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
113	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
114	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
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147	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
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150	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
151	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
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171	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
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173	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
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176	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
177	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
178	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
179	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
180	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
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196	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
197	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
198	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
199	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
200	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14

High		Low		3 mos		Change	
100	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
101	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
102	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
103	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
104	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
105	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
106	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
107	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
108	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
109	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
110	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
111	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
112	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
113	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
114	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
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116	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
117	24%	24%	24%	24%	14	14	14
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May 2

NASDAQ National Market Prices[illegible][illegible]

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	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Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in the "Residentiezaal" of the Promenade Hotel 1, Van Stolkweg, The Hague at 2.30 p.m. on May 25, 1984.

A G E N D A .

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Minutes of the Meeting of 17th November 1983.
3. Report of the Executive Board on the 1983 financial year.
4. Reading and approval of the annual accounts for the 1983 financial year agreed by the Supervisory Board.
5. Announcement of the results for the first quarter of 1984.
6. Retirement and appointment of Members of the Supervisory Board.
In 1984, Messrs. G. Gerrits, A.S. Nolst Trenité and K. Wetherell are due to retire by rotation.
The Supervisory Board has resolved to reappoint the aforesaid Members of the Supervisory Board unless the Meeting of Shareholders exercises its right to make other recommendations or raises objections to these reappointments.
The Workers' Council has made no recommendations and has also announced that the Council has no objections to these reappointments.
7. Vacancies on the Supervisory Board in 1985.
Due to retire at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 1985 are Messrs. R. van den Bergh, W.A.J. Bogers, J.R.M. van den Brink, E. ten Duis, H. Gerritsen, G.F. Hepkema and W.H.J. Reynaerts.
Messrs. Van den Bergh and Gerritsen, having attained the statutory age limit, will not be eligible for re-election.
The Supervisory Board propose to reappoint Messrs. Bogers, Van den Brink, Ten Duis, Hepkema and Reynaerts.
8. Appointment of auditors.
It is proposed to reappoint Moret & Limperg.
9. a. Appointment of the administrative organ of the company empowered to issue shares and to depart from the preference right of Shareholders.
b. Authorisation to acquire Company shares or BDRs for a consideration.
10. Matters arising.
11. Any other business and conclusion of the Meeting.

Copies of the documents relating to the business of this meeting are available to Shareholders free of charge in The Netherlands from the offices of the Company at The Hague and Amsterdam, in The United Kingdom from the office of Ennia Holdings (UK) Ltd. at London and in Switzerland from the office of Schweizerischer Bankverein at Zurich

*The Executive Board,
The Hague, May 3, 1984
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Our home is Holland. • Our market is the world

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HACHETTE S.A.

HACHETTE S.A.

Jean-Luc LAGARDERE, Chairman of the Board of HACHETTE S.A., parent company of the largest French communication group, announced increasing results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1983.

- The Parent Company's after-tax profits for the year including extraordinary gains jumped from French Francs (F.F.) 108.5 million (1982) to F.F. 250 million this year.
- After tax trading, profits excluding extraordinary gains increased from F.F. 68.8 million (1982) to F.F. 115 million (1983).
- The Chairman of the Board stressed the fact that 1983 earnings suffered a full corporate income tax charge, which was not the case in 1982 due to prior losses carried forward.
- After tax consolidated earnings for the Group (not yet audited) including extraordinary gains will jump from F.F. 265 million a year ago to F.F. 320 million this year.
- Excluding extraordinary gains, after tax results will be in the range of F.F. 185 million versus F.F. 142 million a year ago.
- HACHETT S.A.'s dividend to be approved by the next Shareholders Meeting should amount to F.F. 16.50 versus F.F. 11 for the preceding year.

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 3 yrs.	5,420,000
Prev. 3 yrs. Vol.	5,720,000
Prev. Consolidated Class	4,730,000

Tables include the nationwide price
in the closing on Wall Street

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1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400
1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400

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		Div. Vols. PE				Close			
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Vols.	PE	High	Low	Close	
17A	10	Bund	1.57	133	8	18	15%	15%	
17B	10	Bund	26	24	17	27	26%	26%	
17C	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17D	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17E	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17F	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17G	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17H	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17I	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17J	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17K	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17L	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17M	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17N	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17O	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17P	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17Q	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17R	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17S	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17T	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17U	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17V	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17W	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17X	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17Y	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
17Z	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
18A	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17	16%	16%	
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23Y	10	Bund	1.20	63	8	17</			

October 1984

18 Thursday

19 Friday

Oil and
money conference.
London

Please note these dates on your calendar now!

The fifth annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil & Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 18 and 19 at the Royal Garden Hotel in London. Major sessions will include:

- OPEC's future strategy
- The supply-demand outlook
- Major oil companies' strategies
- The effect of the changing structure of the oil market on investment
- The futures and spot market.

The conference has become an annual event for many senior executives in the energy and finance sectors worldwide.

For further information please send your business card to the International Herald Tribune Oil Conference, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: (33 1) 747 16 86. Telex: 612 832.

Herald Tribune

European Asian Bank

The
European
bank
for business
in Asia

1983 HIGHLIGHTS

In 1983, European Asian Bank continued to improve its competitive position by expanding operations in key Asian business centres. New branches were opened in Lahore, Macau and Pusan, and joint ventures were established in Australia (merchant banking) and Indonesia (leasing).

The significant increase in our business volume was aided by the recovery in most of the export-oriented Asia-Pacific economies. As in previous years, the main thrust of the Bank's growth lay in short- and medium-term lending to customers, principally for trade-financing purposes.

To strengthen the Bank's capacity for future expansion, two capital increases were implemented raising shareholders' funds by a total of DM 110 million.



Macau's new skyline

in DM millions	1983	1982
Business volume	10,697	7,883
Total assets	8,355	6,215
Total deposits	7,561	5,640
Capital and reserves ¹	410	300
Net interest and commission income	223.5	188.2
Taxes	36.2	42.3
Net profit for the year	20.0	14.7



Hamburg · Bangkok · Bombay · Colombo · Hongkong
 Jakarta · Karachi · Kuala Lumpur · Lahore · Macau · Manila
 Pusan · Seoul · Singapore · Sydney · Taipei · Tokyo

Barro

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes against the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

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